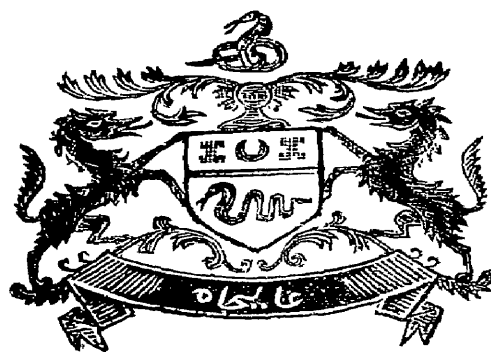


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
GWALIOR STATE
FOR
SAMVAT 1989, YEAR 1932-33.



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1937

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY, GWALIOR STATE
FOR THE
Year ending 30th June 1933, Samvat 1989.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—The undersigned held charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

2. *Leave.*—Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows :—

- (a) *General Assistant.*—Privilege leave for two days.
- (b) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for one month and seven days.
- (c) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for nine days.

3. *Administrative Changes.*—During the year of report a confidential enquiry into the administrative working of the Department was held and persons found responsible for irregularities were awarded punishments. In consequence of this, Ramsingh Saksena, Inspector of Archæology, and Lakshmi Prasad Verma, General Assistant, were dismissed from service, and the former was further debarred from State Service (*vide* Home Department letter No. 62, dated 12th December 1932, Conf.). The post of the Inspector was subsequently filled up and Mr. Ishwari Prasad Mathur, B. A., an inhabitant of the State and a graduate from the Victoria College, Lashkar, was appointed with effect from the 18th April 1933 (*vide* Home Department letter No. 3049, dated the 17th April 1933). During the interval period Mr. S. R. Thakore, Curator of the Archæological Museum, officiated as the Inspector in addition to his own duties. No new appointment was made to the post of the General Assistant during the remaining part of the year, but Mr. V. M. Shavrikar, Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman, officiated in addition to his ordinary duties.

II. Orders and Circulars.

4. No Circulars or Departmental Orders with special reference to this Department were issued during the year of report.

III. Work at Headquarters.

5. In addition to the ordinary Office routine, the following work was done during the headquarter season :—

- (a) The coins received as Treasure-Trove finds or offered for sale or exchange were examined and disposed of.
- (b) The sculptures collected in the previous year were labelled and properly exhibited.

- (c) The paintings in the Archæological Museum were re-arranged and new acquisitions of paintings framed and exhibited.
- (d) The "*Annual Administration Report*" for the year 1931-32 was drawn up and submitted.
- (e) An album of important photographs taken during the year was prepared and submitted along with the *Annual Report*.
- (f) The "*Directory of Forts, Part I*" was published and a especially bound copy of it together with the album of views of Forts was presented to His Highness, on the auspicious occasion of his birthday.
- (g) The "*Souvenir of Gwalior*" and "*Sight-seeing at Gwalior*" (Hindi version) were published.
- (h) Two albums each containing 26 photographs of Chanderi were supplied to the P. W. D. for being exhibited at the Rest House on Chanderi Fort and at the Singhpur palace.
- (i) In expectation of the Viceregal visit a stall of old paintings, antiquities and departmental publications was arranged in the Annual Fair.
- (j) Two presentation albums were prepared and supplied for being presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and party during their visit to Gwalior.
- (k) At the instance of the Private Secretary to His Highness, drawings of the design of a silver temple were made and submitted to him.
- (l) A short note on the excavations at Gyaraspur was contributed to newspapers.

IV. Tours.

6. In the year under report the Superintendent spent 85 days in camp and visited the following places: Shivpuri, Bhilsa, Udaygiri, Gyaraspur, Badoh, Udaypur, Surwaya, Chanderi, Ujjain, Mandasor, Fatehabad, Bagh, Bagrod, Teonda, and Maharajpur.

7. The tours were undertaken for the annual inspection of monuments already conserved, for inspecting conservation works in progress, for directing excavation works and for exploring and listing monuments. A diary of the Superintendent's tour is given in *Appendix A*.

8. The Inspector of Archæology also toured for 23 days and visited the Forts of Bajrangarh, Fatehagarh, Rampur, Raghogarh, Maksudangarh, Chanderi, Malhargarh, and Esagarh in order to collect information for the *Directory of Forts, Part II*.

V. Conservation.

(a) Initial Repairs.

9. Comparatively little conservation work was carried out in the year of report, on account of (1) paucity of funds and (2) want of a qualified engineering assistant in the Department during the field season. The assistance of the P.W.D. had to be sought for carrying out some of the conservation work. The list of conserved monuments is given in *Appendix B*. The total amount of expenditure shown therein is however incomplete as some accounts are yet to be received from the P. W. D.

10. *Gyrapur*—It is 23 miles north-east of Bhilsa and is one of the important places of archæological interest in Gwalior State. It possesses ruins of monuments of all the three ancient faiths—Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism. The ruins range in date from the 7th to 11th century A. D. and show that Gyrapur must have been a place of considerable importance during this period. Hitherto the place was rather out of the way, but the recently constructed Bhilsa-Teonda road which passes by Gyrapur, has made it easily accessible.

11. One of the monuments at Gyrapur which was partially conserved in the year of report is the remnant of a temple standing just on the roadside locally known as Atha-Khambha. The name which means a group of eight pillars, comes from the eight uprights which form the existing monument. Four of these are the central pillars of the *sabhamandapa* (principal hall), two are the pillars of the *antarala* (ante chamber) carrying a beautiful carved trifoil torana or arch and the remaining two are the jambs of the door frame of the shrine room. One of the pillars bears a pilgrim's record in Sanskrit dated in V. S. 1039 (A. D. 982) which shows that the temple is at least as old as the middle of the 10th century. The temple was dedicated to Siva, as the inscription mentions the idol of the temple as Krishnesvara which is evidently a name of Siva.

12. The measures of conservation carried out were :—

- (a) Trees and jungle growing within the area marked off for an enclosure round the temple, were rooted out.
- (b) The premises were roughly levelled and tidied up.
- (c) The facing stones of the platform on which the temple stood disappeared, the inner filling had been exposed and large gaps and fissures were seen in between the joints. These gaps were filled up with chips of stones and coloured lime mortar for strengthening the platform and for improving its look.
- (d) All the eight uprights were more or less out of plumb. These were reset plumb. This item was rather a difficult problem and required the construction of strong scaffolding.
- (e) The floor of the platform had been badly damaged. It was repaired by resetting properly the slabs which had been disturbed and by supplying new slabs to fill up gaps.
- (f) Big loose stones that were lying scattered in the ruins were picked up and arranged into an enclosure.
- (g) Boundary pillars were set up showing the limits of the premises of the monument.

13. Another monument at Gyrapur that was partially repaired in the year, is the Bajramath temple. It stands about a quarter of a mile to the south of Atha-Khambha. It was originally a Hindu temple but has been appropriated by the Jainas later on. It bears no inscription but possesses some very beautiful carvings, from the style of which it may safely be assigned to the early part of the 10th century A. D. Its plan is rather unusual. It consists of three shrines standing in a row touching one another, side by side. The central shrine is crowned with a spire while the two side shrines are protected with roofs rising in steps. There was a verandah or porch in front of the shrines, which has partially survived.

14. The measures of conservation carried out here consist of the following :—

- (a) The jungle of trees within fifty feet of the monument all round was rooted out and the area was cleared up.
- (b) The edges of the original platform on which the temple stands having been badly damaged, it looked as if the temple stood on a mound of debris irregularly shaped. From the surviving remains it was not possible to find out the original plan of the platform and even if it had been possible, it would have been unnecessarily expensive to restore the platform. The mound was, therefore, given a neat and regular form by adding and cutting earth work where necessary.
- (c) The ground of the premises was badly uneven. It was therefore cut down and filled up where necessary so as to make it level. Big loose stones found in the debris were removed and arranged to form a rectangular enclosure for the premises.
- (d) The northern end of the porch had been disturbed and some of the pillars, short pillars and a pilaster had gone out of plumb. These were restored to their right positions as far as possible.
- (e) The north-eastern corner of the plinth of the porch had been damaged. It was repaired by supplying cut stone masonry to fill up the gaps.
- (f) Gaps, fissures and crevices in the walls and the basement of the temple were underpinned.
- (g) New neatly dressed cut stone uprights were provided to replace ugly supports of dry rubble masonry erected in later times to prop up lintels that had cracked, and to support portions of the ceiling of the existing part of the porch that were overhanging after the disappearance of original pillars.
- (h) Pieces of iron rails and girders were inserted to support ceiling slabs that had either cracked or remained unsupported.
- (i) A few stones in the facing of the *sikhara* or spire had been disturbed. They were reset properly in their original places.
- (j) Boundary posts were set up to mark the limits of the premises of the monument.

15. A few items of conservation such as repairs to damaged pavements and putting up of descriptive notices remain yet to be done and these will be taken up next year. The work of conservation at the above two monuments and that of fixing the four sculptures at Mahakal temple, Ujjain (*vide* para 49 below), were carried out under the supervision of the local P. W. D. Officers, according to the instructions of the Archæological Department.

16. The third monument attended to is the temple known as Mala Devi. It is the largest surviving temple at Gyaraspur and occupies a picturesque position on a huge platform built on the slope of a hill. Like Bajramath, Mala Devi temple also seems to have been originally a Hindu temple appropriated later on by the Jainas. It consists of a shrine room surmounted by a tall *sikhara* or spire, a *sabha-mandapa* or a hall with

balconies projecting on both sides and an entrance porch. Profusely covered all over with beautiful and elaborate carving, the temple is an effective and imposing piece of architecture.

17. The temple and its neighbourhood were covered with grass and jungle, and the interior of the shrine and the hall were choked with debris mixed with large and heavy stones fallen from damaged ceiling above.

- (a) The jungle and the debris were cleared up in the year of report, as a preliminary measure to examine the monument thoroughly and to frame an estimate of repairs.
- (b) Heavy stones in the debris were further arranged along the edges of the platform to make an enclosure.
- (c) Lintels of the northern and southern balconies were hanging down, having lost their support at one end. They were lifted up by the use of jack-screws and supported properly on stone uprights.
- (d) A note on the remaining items of conservation of this temple has been drawn up and the work will, if possible, be carried out next year.

18. Lastly, the thick jungle which enveloped the ruins of Buddhist *stupas* and those of the group of late Gupta shrines standing on a hill overlooking the Mansarovara tank was cut down. An approach staircase of dry rubble was constructed on the bank of the tank to the premises of the temples. Footpaths were also made by clearing jungle, throwing away stones and filling up bad depressions, to all ancient monuments at Gyarpur. These footpaths were further lined with whitewashed stones to show the way to visitors in the absence of a guide.

19. *Gwalior*.—In order to improve the premises of the *chhatra* of the Rani of Jhansi, the following items of work were carried out :—

- (a) The earth bank of the premises was rather irregular and ugly. It was therefore cut into a regular slope and was planted with turf, so as to look neat and tidy.
- (b) The top of the bank was paved with large flag-stones with chiselled dressed edges.
- (c) The old ugly and decaying *Nim* trees standing on the road-side in front of the *chhatra* were cut down, and new trees were planted in consultation with the Director of State Gardens.
- (d) Trees were also planted on the western boundary of the premises.
- (e) The plot of ground on the back of the path was uneven. The depressions were filled up and the ground levelled. Mango trees were planted in suitable places on the borders of this plot.

(b) Annual Upkeep.

20. Annual upkeep of monuments already conserved was attended to. The jungle was cleared and petty repairs were done. Pits, cuts, and depressions caused to the premises of the monuments during the rains were filled up. Approaches were repaired. *Bajree* was spread over the fair weather road to the Udaygiri caves and in the compound of the Sondni pillars.

The ground of the verandah of Gumbaz-ka-Maqbara at Bhilsa was repaired and re-rammed with *murum*. The wooden doors of all the monuments were given a fresh coat of boiled linseed oil. The iron works at the Udaygiri caves, Surwaya monument and the monastery at Ranod were re-painted. Sign-boards were re-inked. Two huge boulders of rock that had fallen down from the hill side above the cave No. 4 at Bagh were cut up and removed.

VI. Exploration.

(a) Excavations.

21. The only excavations carried out in the year of report were a casual outcome of the preliminary measures of conservation of a monument at Gyaraspur, popularly known as Hindola or swing, from its general resemblance to a stand of a swing. The importance of Gyaraspur as a place of archæological interest and its geographical situation are described in para 10 above. The Hindola gate which stands on the southern outskirts of Gyaraspur is one of the entrances to the enclosure of a 10th century temple. It consists of two pillars carrying two horizontal beams supported on brackets and having two small ornamental arches placed between the two beams. A miniature *sikhara* is set up on the centre of the upper beam. At a distance of 40 feet from the Hindola gateway is a group of four other pillars forming a square on plan and carrying a set of four beams also supported on brackets. The pillars stand on a plinth, the inner filling of which is exposed at the sides. The excavations came to be undertaken thus.

22. The shafts of the pillars of the Hindola gateway rose abruptly from loose earth. As they were standing in an upright position for several centuries, it was evident that they must have stood on pucca foundations. Secondly, the shafts of pillars so beautifully and artistically carved could not possibly be without any pedestals. In order to find out definite evidence on these two points before the final measures of conservation were devised, trial pits were taken near the bases of the pillars. The beautifully carved pedestals were exposed in these pits, set securely and systematically on well laid stone pavement at a depth of about five feet below the existing ground level. The pavement was found to continue on all sides of the pillars. This indicated the probability of the discovery of the temple, at any rate its lowest courses to the compound of which the gateway evidently gave an access. It was therefore decided to tap the ground on all sides of the gateway down to the level of the original pavement. The work was commenced on the 13th and finished on the 26th of May 1933.

23. The excavations have brought to view portions of the base of a huge temple (*vide* photographs Nos. 18-20). Only the southern side of the temple has been examined in the operations of this year. The eastern and northern sides yet await examination. As the ground slopes down sharply on the west and has been washed away to a level below the pavement, there is no hope of finding anything connected with the monument on this side. The ground course only of the southern basement of the temple directly set on the pavement has survived. It merely gives us data to re-construct the plan of the temple. In the light of the plan thus re-constructed, the temple seems to have been over 150 feet in length east to west and some 85 feet in breadth north to south. It probably consisted of a shrine room, a hall with two projecting balconies on either side and a porch with one principal entrance and two side entrances, each having a *torana* gateway in front of it. It had a *sikhara* or spire crowned with *amala-silas* and decorated with medallions and miniature

repetitions of the spire. The temple faced the east. The surviving gateway (Hindola) related to the southern entrance. The four pillars which stand close by are evidently the central pillars of the hall of the temple. The plinth of the temple was about eight feet high above the pavement as shown by the level of the plinth on which the four pillars stand.

24. Among the antiquities unearthed in the excavations, there are a number of fragments of carvings, figure sculptures, two small inscriptions and three pieces of a large inscription (No. 1 of *Appendix D*). The inscription is in 38 lines written in old Nagari characters of about the 10th century A. D. It is in Sanskrit verse composed in flowing *Kavya* style. The inscription is broken into two parts by almost a vertical line. The left part only is recovered which gives us the first half of each line. The inscription being thus fragmentary its purport is not quite clear, but apparently it records the construction of the temple in the ruins of which it was discovered. It opens with a salutation to (Jaga)--nnatha or the Lord of the Universe particularly applied to Vishnu and contains the genealogy and eulogy of a dynasty of kings of whom only three names occur in the surviving portion of the record, namely, Sivagana, Chamundaraja and Sri Mahendrapala. It was by a scion of this dynasty or some one of their dependants that the temple seems to have been built. The inscription contains no date as noted above, but it is assignable to the early part of the 10th century on palæographical grounds, which also is the date of the temple as arrived at from the style of carvings on the existing pillars and the fragments unearthed in the excavations.

25. The fine pieces of sculptures and carvings exhumed comprise among others a bust of *Trimurti*, several broken figures of gods and goddesses, a medallion with an inset of *Trimurti*, the lower portion of a sculpture of Vishnu flanked by attendants, the top of the ornamental frame of the same figure with Vishnu carved in centre and Brahma and Siva at the ends, a carved threshold of the door-frame of a shrine, a few miniature ornamental spires and a pinnacle and *amalasilas* of *sikhara*.

26. The ten incarnations of Vishnu carved on the pillars of the Hindola gateway, the fragments of a figure of Vishnu which may perhaps have been the idol of worship in the temple and the opening of the inscription with an obeisance to Vishnu, tend to show that this was a Vaishnava temple.

27. A copper coin of Gyas-ud-din Khilji Sultan of Malwa, was the only coin found in the excavations. It perhaps indicates that the monument was devastated about his time (15th century A. D.).

(b) Listing of Monuments.

28. In the year of report 15 monuments comprising forts, wells, old sculptures and battle-fields situated at seven different places were listed. A list of these appears in *Appendix C*. The following is a brief description of the monuments.

(District Bhilsa)

29. *Bagrod*—Bagrod is about 30 miles north-east of Bhilsa, on the Bhilsa-Saugor road. It possesses a small hill fort said to have been built by the Gonds. Its original name was *Chakkargarh*. It was given over in Jagir to Paharsingh, a Rajput chief from Karauli, by the then Emperor of Delhi to whom he was a subordinate. The Fort is now in an extremely ruinous condition overgrown with dense jungle. It contains the ruins of an extensive

palace, a *baodi*, a Siva temple, a temple to goddess locally known as *Bijāsani Mata*, a third temple without a name and a platform sacred to a Muhammadan *Pir*, all except the Siva temple being now in ruins.

30. Close to the Fort but down below on the plain are the ruins of what looks like a two-storeyed bastion. It is locally known as *Kanchani-madh* and is said to be the remnant of a bungalow of a dancing girl in the keeping of a chief of Bagrod.

31. *Teonda*.—It is 35 miles by road to the north-east of Bhilsa. The approach road branches off at the 20th mile of the Bhilsa-Saugor road. Teonda is to-day a small village but was once the seat of a governor under the Mughals. There is a Fort in the heart of the village. It is now in a dilapidated condition but the ruins show that it was formerly well built and possessed a number of buildings. The Fort roughly measures 500 feet in length and 300 feet in breadth. The monuments of note in the ruins are :—

- (a) A bastion now called *Shahi Burz* to which is attached the main entrance gate of the Fort. The bastion is hollow and contains pillared hall or room probably intended for the use of the sentinels.
- (b) A building known as *Kachehri*.
- (c) A two-storeyed building called *Motimahal*. Both these buildings are faced with finely dressed cut stone masonry and possess some ornamental carvings.
- (d) A square well with rounded corners finely chiselled out in the living rock and locally called *Dohala Kua*.

All these monuments are similar in style to the governor's mansion at Udaypur which is only 15 miles away, and belong to the late Mughal period.

32. Besides the above buildings in the Fort, Teonda possesses a natural rock cavern in the adjoining hill, which is conspicuous from a great distance, and some Hindu temples two to three centuries old. One of these temples is situated in a grove on the southern outskirts of the village and has a Hindi inscription which records its construction by a Kayastha in V. S. 1843 (A. D. 1787). Close to the temple is an old step-well with Hindi and Persian inscriptions dated in V. S. 1752 and A. H. 1102, respectively. There are also two old but mutilated sculptures of mother and child locally called *Banjari Mata* and a warrior's memorial pillar of the 11th or 12th century A. D., in the same grove.

(District Esagarh)

33. *Esagarh Fort*.—Esagarh is 23 miles by road from Tukneri Station on the Bina-Kotah branch line of the G. I. P. Railway and is surrounded by picturesque lakes and groves of trees. To the south of the town, on a raised ground is perched the Fort which is now in a much dilapidated condition. The outer ramparts which were protected by a moat, have mostly fallen down in heaps of debris. The monuments of importance in the Fort are : (a) the Nagarkhana and (b) the *Motimahal*. The former is a tall three-storeyed building with small rooms looking towards the town and was used as a drum room. The inside is filled with debris and wild grass is growing on the stone walls. The latter building which is situated at the southern end of the Fort, is a two-storeyed structure. It was used probably as Darbar Hall, because it shows traces of elaborate decorations and paintings.

34. *Maksudangarh Fort*.—It is about 50 miles to the south-east of Goona and is approached by a branch road of 23 miles connected with the Agra-Bombay road. This Fort is situated on the top of a small hill overlooking the town. The Fort is surrounded by a thick jungle of thorny cactus shrubs, which was a good safeguard against enemies. The old ramparts made of large blocks of stones and much ravaged by time, are still standing in safe condition and present a sombre appearance. There is no building of note in the Fort except two or three rotten tanks full of water with overgrown moss.

35. *Raghogarh Fort*.—It is 22 miles to the south of Goona and is reached by a branch road of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles meeting the Agra-Bombay road. Raghogarh is a well fortified Fort standing on a rock about 150 feet above the surrounding ground. The approach road from the town passes through three gates—Lohia, Dhirpur and Nagarkhana—while there is a fourth gate called Talethi Darwaza on the opposite side. The western portion of the Fort presents most delightful and picturesque view and has an imposing and beautiful palace built in Rajput style, which is still in use as the residence of the Raja's family. There are some temples which seem to be contemporary with the palace, and also ruins of houses and wells on the eastern portion of the Fort.

The three forts of Esagarh, Maksudangarh and Raghogarh were all built by Khichi Chauhans in the 18th century A. D.

36. With a view to commemorate important battle-fields in the State in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Patna session in 1930, two battle-fields were visited in the year of report, namely, Chhonda or Maharajpur near Gwalior and Fatehabad near Ujjain.

(District Tonwarghar)

37. *Battle-field of Maharajpur*.—A battle was fought between the East India Company and the Scindia on December 29, 1843, on the plain between Chhonda and Maharajpur—two villages about 22 miles north of Gwalior. The site is situated close to the bridge on the river Asan where it is crossed by the Agra-Bombay road, about 3 miles south-east of Morena. This battle-field is already marked by monuments erected in the memory of two British officers, Lt.-Col. E. Sanders, c.b., Bengal Engineers, and Col. Chirchill, c. b., of H. M.'s 31st Regiment of Foot, who were killed on the battle-field. These two monuments stand within an enclosure and bear inscription tablets. A pavilion standing outside the above enclosure but close to it, is said to mark the common grave of the rank and file of British soldiers killed in action. It bears no inscription.

(District Ujjain)

38. *Battle-field of Fatehabad*.—It lies nearly one mile and a half to the north of Fatehabad Station on the Rajputana-Malwa section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The old name of the village Fatehabad was Dharmatpur and was re-named by Aurangzeb in consequence of his victory over the forces of his father Shahjahan and his brother Dara. He also built a mosque, a *sarai* and a garden here, the ruins of which still exist. The Imperial Army was commanded by a Rajput General Jaswantsingh Rathor of Jodhpur under whom many Rajputs fought faithfully and valiantly, and laid their lives on the battle-field. One of these distinguished Rajput chiefs was Ratansingh

Rathor of Jalor and a marble *chhatra* with an equestrian statue of the prince has been erected recently by his descendants, to replace a dilapidated platform which marked the site of his cremation. The battle-field marked by this monument stretches on an uneven ground near the site of a deserted hamlet now called *Purana Kheda* and is separated from the village Fatehabad by a *nala* with a perennial stream of water. To the south of the battle-field is a large area known as *Padavka-Khet* or encamping ground where the Imperial army had pitched its camp.

(c) Epigraphy.

39. Nine inscriptions were copied in the year of report, four being in Sanskrit, three in Hindi and two in Persian. For a complete analysis of the inscriptions see *Appendix D*.

40. All the Sanskrit inscriptions were found at Gyaraspur. Three were unearthed in excavations near the Hindola gate and the fourth was found used as a paving slab in a potter's house. All the three inscriptions found in excavations are fragmentary and none of them contain a date so far as their existing portions are concerned but on palæographical grounds they are assignable approximately to the 10th century A. D. The biggest of these is in three pieces. Only the left half of the inscription has been recovered. The epigraph consists of 38 lines of Sanskrit verse. Being fragmentary the full purport of the inscription cannot be made out but it is probably intended to record the construction of a temple in the ruins of which it was found. It seems to be a *prasasti* giving the genealogy and eulogy of a line of kings, the names of only three of them having survived in the existing part, namely, Sivagana, Chamundaraja and Mahendrapala. The line of these kings is not known from any inscriptions, hitherto published. As the inscription opens with a salutation to Jagannath (Lord of Universe)—a name commonly applied to Vishnu, the temple to which it belonged was evidently a Vaishnava temple. The name of the engraver is mentioned as Sahila. Two other inscriptions exposed in the excavations are mere fragments. One of them which is in two lines mentions the name of two persons, namely Mahadeva and Durgaditya who were dependents of Sri Chamundaraja evidently the same king as is referred to in the previous inscription. The other inscription consists only of a few words in one line which do not give any complete sense. The fourth Sanskrit inscription found in a potter's house is also a fragment. It is in 12 lines of verse and is dated V. S. 1067 (A. D. 1011). It records the construction of *matha* or monastery. Three names occur in the existing portion of the record—(1) Madhusudana, son of Sanku, (2) Kokalla, an officer, and (3) Pulindra, the sculptor, who engraved the inscription.

41. Of the three Hindi inscriptions two come from Teonda—one on a step-well and the other on a temple in a grove to the south of the village. The former inscription is dated V. S. 1752 (A. D. 1695) and records the completion of the step-well by Srivastava Kayastha by name Ananda Rai, son of Jado Rai and grandson of Mukunda Rai. The second Hindi inscription is dated in V. S. 1843 (A. D. 1787) and records the construction of a temple on which it is engraved by Srivastava Kayastha named Umeda Rai, son of Vasanta Rai and grandson of Anand Rai (Qanungo), evidently the builder of the step-well, which is referred to in the previous inscription and which is situated quite close to the temple. The third Hindi inscription comes from a step-well at Malhargarh. It is dated in V. S. 1812, Saka 1677 and A. H. 1163. It records the complete dismantling and re-building of the step-well which bears

the inscription by one Pandit Naroji Bhikaji, under the supervision of Pandit Ramji Visaji during the reign of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao.

42. Of the two Persian inscriptions, the earlier one which is dated in the fourth regnal year of Aurangzeb comes from the same well at Malhargarh, the one which bears the Hindi inscription dated in V. S. 1812 described above. It records the original construction of the well by Bahadur Shah, the son of Alam Shah who was the governor of the tract of country extending between Chanderi and Kalpi. The other Persian inscription comes from a step-well at Teonda. It gives the date A. H. 1102 (A. D. 1690) *i.e.* five years earlier than the Hindi inscription on the same well (see para 41 above). It mentions the name of the builder Mukunda Rai, father of Jado Rai. The two inscriptions put together evidently show that the construction of the well was commenced in A.D. 1690 by Mukunda Rai and completed by his grandson Ananda Rai in A.D. 1695, during the reign of Aurangzeb.

(d) Numismatics.

43. Two hundred and thirty-six coins in all were examined during the year of report, out of which 10 were of silver and 226 copper. They were received in five lots. Lot No. 1 had 133 copper coins that were purchased from one Ram Dayal of Pawaya. Lot No. 2 consisting of five silver and 85 copper coins, was sent to this Office for examination by the Inspector-General of Records, from the collection of Mr. B. R. Bhalerao, Tehsildar of Pargana Jora. There were five silver and one copper coins in lot No. 3 received from the Judicial Officer, Chanderi, as a treasurer-trove find. Lot No. 4 contained one silver and five copper coins. These were sent by the City Magistrate, Ujjain, from the property of a man who died without an heir. Lot No. 5 consisted only of one copper coin and was discovered during the recent excavations at Gyaraspur. A detailed list of coins appears in *Appendix E*.

44. Out of the 10 silver pieces, 1 was a Gadhiya, 1 of the Western Kshatrapa Rudrasimha III, son of Satyasimha, 1 of the Tomara Mahipala, 6 of late Mughal Emperors of Delhi and 1 of Vira Vikrama Sahadeva of Nepal.

45. Out of 226 copper pieces, 11 were punch marked from Avanti; 1 of king Nahapana, 108 Naga coins representing Deva and Ganapati, 1 of Ghiyas Shah Khilji of Malwa, 2 of the late Mughal Emperors of Delhi, 1 of Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan of Delhi and 3 of Vira Vikrama Pashupatinatha of Nepal, while 99 were debased and undecipherable. Among the Muhammadan coins, Benares, Bareilly and Balwant Nagar (modern Jhansi) are the mints represented.

VII. Museums.

(1) Archæological Museum at Gwalior.

46. Two stone heads, 2 stone inscriptions in Sanskrit, 19 old miniature paintings and 1 carved wooden frame or 24 antiquities in all were added to the Archæological Museum in the year of report. The stone heads and inscriptions were brought from Gyaraspur while the rest of the antiquities were locally purchased. A list of these antiquities is given in *Appendix F*.

47. The sculptures, inscriptions and memorial pillars which had been collected in the past three years were properly exhibited and labelled. Some newly purchased paintings were framed and exhibited, and in doing so most of the paintings already exhibited were re-arranged. The frames of paintings

were securely fixed on wooden supports. Life size portraits of His Highness the late Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia in whose benign reign the Museum was founded and of His Highness the present Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia, made by Mr. M. S. Bhand, a local artist, were exhibited in the principal hall of the Museum. A long felt want was thus supplied.

48. The number of European and Indian visitors who have signed the names in the visit-book was 35 and 327, respectively. Among the distinguished visitors to the Museum in the year of report mention may be made the following :—

A party of students from Meerut College; Professor P. C. Addy, St. John's College, Agra; Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, Department of Zoology, Hindi University, Benares; a party of students from the Engineering College, Bangalore under the leadership of Professor K. D. Joshi; Mr. V. S. Agarwal, Curator, Muttu Museum, Madras; F. A. Pope, Member for Railways in India; Dr. Y. G. Apte, Administrative Officer, P. W. D., Gwalior; Capt. W. E. Gladstone, Soloman, Principal, Arts College, Bombay; the Boy Scouts, Gwalior State; Professor Jayachandra Vidyalkar, Prayag; Pandit Ramakanta Malaviya, Prayag; Col. V. T. Korke of the Kasauli Research Institute; Shrimati Subhadra Kumari Chohan, Municipal Commissioner, Jubbulpore; Sjt. Dularel Bhargava, Editor "Sudha;" and Mr. D. D. Devlalikar, Principal, Arts School, Indore.

(2) Collection of Sculptures at the Mahakal Temple, Ujjain.

49. Fifty-seven sculptures and 2 stone inscriptions most of which have been collected during the last few years were awaiting proper exhibition. They were cleaned, properly arranged and fixed up in cement mortar in a row against the walls of the south-eastern wing of the galleries on the ground floor in the compound of the Mahakal temple at Ujjain. Labels showing names of the sculptures painted on wooden boards were put on the antiquities during the Simhastha Fair which came off in the summer of this year. A temporary whole-time care-taker was put in charge during the days of the Fair for looking after the exhibits and guiding the visitors. The collection is a small one but is meant as nucleus of a decent Museum of Antiquities, of which there is a real need at a place of archaeological, historical and cultural importance and a centre of pilgrims and tourists, like Ujjain. Efforts will be made to meet this desideratum as much as funds and other facilities will permit. A list of the antiquities exhibited here is given in *Appendix G*.

VIII. Publications.

50. Under orders of the Home Member, a "*Directory of Forts Gwalior State*" is being prepared. As it is a laborious work and is likely to take some time to be done in addition to the ordinary and special works already in hand it was decided to do it in parts. It is a compilation of accounts culled from already published books, supplemented where possible, with fresh information collected by original research. The first part was published on the 16th birthday of His Highness. It describes eight forts, namely, Ate Bhind, Chanderi, Deogarh, Gohad, Gwalior, Karera and Narwar and is illustrated with their photographs.

51. Another publication brought out this year is a Hindi version of the English booklet "*Sight-seeing at Gwalior*" published by the Department

some years ago. This publication supplies a long standing demand from visitors.

The third publication is a '*Souvenir*' (of Gwalior) intended for presentation to distinguished visitors.

IX. Important Events.

52. *Archæological Stall in the Mela*.—A new orientation was given to the activity of the Department by opening an Archæological Stall in the Mela or Annual Fair in the year under report. A few select exhibits from the Archæological Museum were neatly arranged in the stall which was tastefully decorated. The exhibits comprised sculptures, paintings, coins, photographs and impressions of inscriptions. Publications of the Department and albums of select photographs were also kept on view. The stall was visited and appreciated by numerous visitors some of whom purchased books and photographs. It was thus a useful move and served to make the work of the Department better known to the public.

53. *Visit of the Delegates of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelana*.—During the session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelana held at Gwalior in December 1932, the delegates visited the Archæological Museum and were served light refreshments.

54. *Viceregal Visit*.—Their Excellencies Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy of India, and Lady Willingdon were on an unofficial visit to Gwalior in the middle of April. Her Excellency visited the ancient monuments on the Gwalior Fort and the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus. The Superintendent accompanied the party and showed them round. Her Excellency wished to see the Archæological Museum and the monuments at Surwaya near Shivpuri, but could not do so for want of time. A copy of '*Souvenir of Gwalior*' containing a short description of and illustrations of the leading archæological monuments in Gwalior State was presented to the Viceregal party and was much appreciated.

X. Photographs and Drawings.

55. Two hundred and eleven photographs were taken and 600 prints from old and new negatives were made for various purposes. Four drawings or tracings were made during the year of report. These were prepared mostly in connection with the excavation work at Gyaraspur. A drawing of a miniature temple designed after the mediæval style was prepared and submitted to the Private Secretary to His Highness in compliance with his orders. The detail list of photographs and drawings are set forth in *Appendices H* and *I* respectively.

XI. Office Library.

56. One hundred and fifty-three books were added to the Office Library during the year. They comprise books on different subjects such as Archæology, History, Art, Architecture and allied subjects. Of these 90 were purchased and the rest were received as presents from the Government of India, Provincial Governments and the Governments of Indian States and other Public Institutions, to whom our thanks are due. A classified list of the above books is given in *Appendix J*.

XII. Income and Expenditure.

57. The annual income and expenditure of the Department in the year of report amounted to Rs. 297-11-11 and to Rs. 20,299-3-4, respectively. For details see *Appendices K and L*.

XIII. Concluding Remarks.

58. In conclusion the undersigned owes a deep debt of gratitude to Shrimant Khase Sahib Pawar, Home Member, for general direction, valuable suggestions and unfailing courtesy.

M. B. GARDE,
Superintendent of Archæology,
Gwalior State.

PART II.

APPENDIX A.

Tour Diary of the Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior State, for the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
August, 1932. 7th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
8th-12th.	Halt at Shivpuri.	
13th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
September, 1932. 8th.	Gwalior to Ujjain.	
9th-11th.	Halt at Ujjain.	
12th-13th.	Ujjain to Bagh.	
14th.	Bagh to Bagh Caves.	
15th-16th.	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
17th.	Bagh Caves to Bagh.	
18th.	Bagh to Ujjain.	
19th-20th.	Ujjain to Gwalior.	
February, 1933. 8th-9th.	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
10th.	Bhilsa to Udaygiri and back.	
11th.	Bhilsa to Khambaba and back.	
12th.	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur.	
13th-14th.	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
15th.	Gyaraspur to Badoh.	
16th-17th.	Halt at Badoh.	
18th.	Badoh to Udaypur.	
19th-20th.	Udaypur to Gwalior.	
March, 1933. 12th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri and Surwaya.	
13th.	Surwaya to Chanderi.	

APPENDIX A.—(contd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS
14th.	Halt at Chanderi.	
15th.	Chanderi to Shivpuri.	
16th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
18th-19th.	Gwalior to Ujjain.	
20th-22nd.	Halt at Ujjain.	
23rd.	Ujjain to Mandasor.	
24th.	Halt at Mandasor.	
25th.	Mandasor to Fatehabad.	
26th.	Fatehabad to Mhow and Dhar.	
27th.	Dhar to Bagh.	
28th.	Bagh to Bagh Caves and back.	
29th-30th.	Halt at Bagh.	
31st.	Bagh to Mhow.	
April, 1933.		
1st.	Mhow to Ujjain.	
2nd.	Ujjain to Bhilsa.	
3rd.	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur and back.	
„	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	
18th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
19th-20th.	Halt at Shivpuri.	
21st.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
May, 1933.		
8th-9th.	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
10th-11th.	Halt at Bhilsa.	
12th.	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur.	
13th-21st.	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
22nd.	Gyaraspur to Bagrod.	
„	Bagrod to Teonda.	
23rd.	Teonda to Gyaraspur.	

APPENDIX A.—(*concl'd*)

REMARKS	Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS
	24th-26th.	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
	27th.	Gyaraspur to Bhilsa.	
	28th-29th.	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	
	June, 1933.		
	13th.	Gwalior to Maharajpur and back.	
	21st.	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
	22nd.	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur and back.	
	23rd.	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	

APPENDIX B.

List of Monuments Conserved during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of monument.	AMOUNT SANCTIONED.		TOTAL.	AMOUNT SPENT.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			Current Year.	Last Year.		Current Year.	Last Year.		
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Gyaraspur ..	Excavations at the Hindola Toran and clearance of Maladevi temple, etc.	250	..	250 0 0	238 15 9	..	238 15 9	
2	"	Atha Khambha	360	..	360 0 0	..	..	..	Account awaited from D. E. P. W. D. Bhilsa.
3	"	Bajramath temple	640	..	640 0 0	..	..	..
4	Chanderi Fort.	Johar Memorial	..	211 12 8	211 12 8	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	
5	Lashkar ..	Chhatra of Rani of Jhansi	250	..	250 0 0	202 14 7	..	202 14 7	
6	Chanderi Fort.	Johar Memorial..	..	414 2 0	414 2 0	..	379 9 0	379 9 0	
		Total ..	1,500	625 14 8	2,125 14 8	441 14 4	439 9 0	881 7 4	

APPENDIX C.

Monuments Listed during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of monument.	Class.
District Bhilsa.			
1	Bagrod ..	Old Fort	III.
2	„	A bastion locally called <i>Madh</i>	„
3	Teonda Fort ..	Motimahar	II.
4	„ ..	Kachehri	„
5	„ ..	An old well known as <i>Dohala Kua</i>	„
6	„ ..	Shahi Burz	„
7	Teonda ..	A step-well known as <i>Deval-ki-baodi</i> (with two inscriptions).	III
8	„	A sculpture known as <i>Banjari mata</i> , in a grove ..	„
9	„	Another sculpture of a goddess close by ..	„
10	„	An old memorial pillar	„
District Esagarh.			
11	Maksudangarh.	Old Fort	„
12	Raghogarh ..	„	II.
13	Esagarh ..	„	II
District Gird.			
14	Maharajpur or Chhonda.	Site of a battle-field with some tombs ..	II
District Ujjain			
15	Fatehabad ..	Site of a battle-field with the <i>chhatra</i> of Maharaja Ratansingh of Jalor sheltering an equestrian statue of the Maharaja with a Hindi inscription on the pedestal.	„

APPENDIX D.

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	P u r p o r t .	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Bhilsa.							
1	Gyaraspur.	On a broken stone slab (three pieces) found in excavations near Hindola Gateway.	38	Old Nagari	Sanskrit.	Mahendra Pala.	No date has survived in the existing portion. On palæographical ground the inscription is assignable to the beginning of the 10th century A.C. approximately.	This is a fragmentary inscription which opens with a salutation to the Lord of the Universe (सर्वेश्वर) or Vishnu. It is a <i>Prasasti</i> probably recording the construction of a temple. The names of Sivagana, Chamundaraja and Mahendra or Mahendrapala are read in the existing portion. The name of the architect is Sahila.	Now preserved in the Archaeological museum, Gwalior Fort.
2	"	On a fragmentary stone discovered in excavations near Hindola Gateway.	2	"	"	Sri Chamundaraja	..	The record being fragmentary its purport is not clear; refers to Mahadeva and Durgaditya as dependants of Sri Chamundaraja.	
								Text.—1. श्रीमच्छाण्डर(जस्य पादपद्मोपजी-	
								2. कर्मणोह महदेव दुर्गादित्य शरण ?	

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	P u r p o r t .		REMARKS.
								9	10	
3	Gyaraspur	District Bhilsa. On another fragment of stone discovered in excavations near Hindola Gateway.	1	Old Nagari	Sanskrit.	Its purport is not clear. Text.— कगदीना बभूवु रतल वणिक्का.		Now preserved in Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort.
4	"	On a fragmentary stone slab found, used as a paving stone in a potter's house.	12	Old Nagari	Sanskrit.	..	V. S. 1067 (A. D. 1011).	The record is fragmentary. It records the construction of a <i>math</i> or monastery by (name is missing). The names of the sculptor and an official (प्रथम गोपिक) as Pulindra and Kokalla and one more name of Madhusudana son of Sanku are given.		
5	Malhargarh	On a step-well inside the Fort.	1 line above and 11 below the remaining within	The top line is in Modi and the remaining in Nagari.	Hindi	Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao	Monday <i>Vaisakha</i> Sudi 3 V. S. 1812, Saka 1673, A. H. 1163 (A. D. 1755).	Records the complete re-construction of an old step-well (evidently the one which bears this inscription) by Pandit Naroji Bhikaji through Pandit Ramji Visaji during the reign of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao in V. S. 1812 in the town of [La] Khamaiganj. The names of Jamadar, Kanungo and architects are also given.		

APPENDIX D. (contd.)

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1932-33, 1989.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	P u r p o r t .	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Malhargarh	District Bhilsa. On a step-well inside the Fort.	11	Nas-taliq	Persian	Alamgir	4th Regnal year (A. D. 1661)	Records the construction of a step-well (evidently the one which bears this record) by Bahadur Shah, son of Alam Shah during the reign of Aurangzeb. Bahadur Shah was probably a Governor of Aurangzeb and his jurisdiction is described as extending from Chanderi to Kalpi.	
7	Teonda	In a temple sacred to Rama in a grove to the south of the village.	13	Nagari	Hindi	..	Thursday <i>Chaitra Vadi</i> 5, V. S. 1843 (A. D. 1787)	Records the construction of a temple sacred to Rama near an old step-well, by a Srivastava Kayastha named Umedarai, son of Vasantrai and grandson of Anandarai Kanungo, in the Jagir of Srimant Khanderao Trimbakji Wadekar. The inscription further mentions the name of Nawab Hasan U'llah Khan but the relation between Khanderao and the Nawab is not clear.	

APPENDIX D.—(concl'd.)

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Teonda	District Bhilsa. On a step-well to the south of the village.	12	Nagari	Hindi	Aurangzeb	<i>Sravana Sudi</i> [1] V. S. 1752 (A. D. 1695)	Records the completion of the step-well constructed by Anandarai Kayastha, son of Jadorai and grandson of Mukandarai Srivastava.	
9	"	On the same step-well.	10	Nas-taliq	Persian	Aurangzeb.	A. H. 1102 (A. D. 1690)	Records the construction of the step-well by Mukandarai, father of Jadorai for the comforts of the residents of the village Tanoda (Teonda) during the reign of Aurangzeb.	This inscription set up five years before the above inscription, probably records the laying of the foundation of the step-well, while No. 8 records its completion. Thus this difference of five years in both the inscriptions on the same step-well can be accounted for.

APPENDIX E.

List of Coins Examined during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	Number of coins.
1	Avanti	Circa 3rd cent. B. C. to 2nd cent. A. D.	Punch marked.	Copper.	11
2	Nahapana	119-124 A. D.	Square.	„	1
3	Ganapati or Ganendra Naga.	Circa 4th cent. A. D.	Bull.	„	96
4	Deva Naga	„	„	„	2
5	„ „	„	Wheel.	„	10
6	Rudrasimha III S/o Satyasimha.	A. D. 388	..	Silver.	1
7	Gadhiya	Mediæval period.	..	„	1
8	Mahipala of Tomara dynasty of Delhi.	..	..	„	1
9	Ghiyas Shah S/o Mahmud Shah Khilji of Mandu.	..	Square.	Copper.	1
10	Mubammad Shah of Delhi.	..	..	„	1
11	Ahmad Shah „ ..	..	Bareilly.	Silver.	1
12	Alamgir II „ ..	Regnal year 4	Balwant-nagar (Modern Jhansi).	„	1
13	Do. „ ..	Regnal year 5	„	„	1
14	Do. „ ..	„ „ 6	„	„	1
15	Shah Alam II „ ..	„ „ 2	Benares.	„	1
16	Do. „ ..	„ „ 3	„	„	1
17	Do. „ ..	A. H. 1210	..	Copper.	1
18	Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan.	..	..	„	1
19	Girvana Sudhi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva of Nepal.	A. D. 1737	..	Silver.	1
20	Tribhuvana Vira Vikrama Pashupatinatha of Nepal.	V. S. 1968	..	Copper.	3
21	Undecipherable ..	..	..	„	99
	Total ..	..	..	..	236

APPENDIX F.

List of Antiquities Added to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior,
in the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Find-Spot.	Description.	Size.	REMARKS.
Sculptures.				
1	Gyaraspur.	A head	6" × 6"	
2	"	"	7" × 7½"	
Inscriptions.				
3	"	A fragmentary inscription (three pieces).	17" × 12" × 4"	
4	"	A small piece of an inscription.	14½" × 12½"	
5.	Lashkar.	A carved wooden frame ..	3'9" × 3'9"	Purchased
Paintings.				
6	Purchased.	Christ and his disciples ..	10¼" × 7¼"	Modern.
7	"	Siva and Parvati with two attendants and four miniature figures of Ganesa, Brahma, Vishnu and Rudra.	9¾" × 8¾"	Gwalior School.
8	"	Ganesa seated with Ridhi and Siddhi in his arms (circular)	6" Diam.	"
9	"	Sardar Ram Rao Phalke on horse-back.	19¼" × 15"	"
10	"	Sardar Appaji Rao Patankar seated on a <i>gaddi</i> smoking.	11½" × 13¾"	"
11	"	Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi and Tatyā Topi, both on horse-back.	12¾" × 15"	"
12	"	Baba Saheb Garuda worshipping a Siva <i>linga</i> of clay (<i>Parthiva</i>) and holding a rosary in his right hand.	15" × 10¾"	"
13	"	Maharaja Jankoji Rao Scindia on horse-back.	10¾" × 14½"	"
14	"	Karbhari Dada Saheb Khadke seated on a chair.	19½" × 16"	"
15	"	Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia seated.	Do.	"

APPENDIX F.—(concl'd)

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	REMARKS.
16	Purchased.	Prince Ganpat Rao Scindia seated on a pedestal.	$19\frac{1}{2}'' \times 16''$	Gwalior School.
17	„	A Mohammedan lady alleged to be a Begum (Queen) of Timur.	$9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$	Mughal School.
18	„	A Mohammedan gentleman with long hair, clad in a red gown.	$9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$	„
19	„	Parasurama fighting with Sahasrarjuna.	$13'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$	„
20	„	Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah seated on a pedestal.	$12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$	Gwalior School.
21	„	Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia (in boyhood).	$19\frac{3}{4}'' \times 12\frac{1}{4}''$	„
22	„	Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia seated with a dagger and a shield.	$20'' \times 16''$	„
23	„	Prithvi Raj Chauhan seated with a book and a rosary in hand.	$10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$	Jaipur School.
24	„	Sardar Hazratji	$19\frac{1}{2}'' \times 16''$	Gwalior School.

APPENDIX G.

**List of Antiquities Added to the Archæological Museum at Ujjain,
during the Year 1932-33. Samvat 1989.**

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
1	Ujjain.	Elephant	10" × 6" × 3"
2	"	Jaina Tirthamkara (a fragment) ..	2' × 2'4" × 10"
3	"	Bhairava	2'6" × 1'8" × 1'
4	"	Do.	2' × 1'2" × 11"
5	"	Ganesa	2'9" × 1'10" × 1'
6	"	Goddess (Parvati ?)	3'8" × 1'7" × 1'3"
7	"	Do. (Kamala ?)	3' × 1'6½" × 1'3"
8	"	Ganesa	3'1" × 1'11" × 1'3"
9	"	Parvati practising penance ..	2'9" × 1'6" × 10"
10	"	Kali	5'5" × 1'9" × 1'
11	"	Do.	1'10" × 1'9" × 9"
12	"	Siva-Parvati	2'9" × 1'9" × 8"
13	"	Trimurti (in meditation) ..	2'3" × 1'5" × 1'6"
14	"	Siva	3' × 2'3½" × 1'6"
15	"	Marriage of Siva and Parvati ..	2'6" × 1'5½" × 9"
16	"	Nairiti	1'10" × 1'2" × 10"
17	"	Siva	1'8" × 1'2" × 7"
18	"	Siva-Parvati	5' × 2'6" × 1'
19	"	Nandi	1'3" × 8" × 1'9"
20	"	Siva-Parvati	1'3" × 10" × 6"
21	"	"	2' × 1'9" × 8"
22	"	Trimurti (bust)	3' × 2' × 1'4"
23	"	Siva (in meditation)	2' × 1'9" × 8"
24	"	Siva-Parvati	1'4" × 1'1" × 6"
25	"	"	1'3" × 10" × 4"

APPENDIX G.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
26	Ujjain.	Vishnu	4'3" × 2'3" × 11"
27	„	Fragment of an image of Vishnu ..	1'7" × 1'1" × 8"
28	„	Seshasayi Vishnu	1'9" × 2'9" × 8½"
29	„	Vishnu	2'11" × 1'7" × 10"
30	„	Sesha (Serpent god)	1'3" × 4'5" × 1'9"
31	„	Vishnu	4'9" × 2' × 1'
32	„	Surya ?	1'2" × 1'6" × 1'2"
33	„	Serpent god	2'1" × 1'4" × 1'9"
34	„	A couple of devotees	1'7" × 1' × 5"
35	„	Brahma	1'6" × 12'6" × 6'6"
36	„	A seated god	1'6" × 1'7" × 7"
37	„	Boar incarnation of Vishnu ..	1'3" × 2'7" × 1'2"
38	„	Ganesa	1'8" × 1' × 9"
39	„	A goddess	2'3" × 1'3" × 7"
40	„	A four armed standing figure ..	1'4" × 10½" × 4"
41	„	Ganesa	1'8" × 1'1" × 7"
42	„	Nandi	1'3" × 1'8" × 7"
43	„	Brahma and Siva	2'3" × 2'8" × 1'
44	„	Siva	1' × 3' × 1'10"
45	„	Makara spout	1'8" × 4'1" × 2"
46	„	Trimurti	2'2" × 2' × 1'6"
47	„	A carved ceiling slab	2' × 4'4" × 6"
48	„	Do.	2'8" × 2'4" × 1'6"
49	„	Lower portion of Hanuman ..	2'6" × 2'2" × 1'6"
50	„	Garudavahana Vishnu	3'3" × 1'10" × 9"
51	„	Vishnu	3'9" × 1'9" × 10"
52	„	Upper half of a god	

APPENDIX G.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
53	„	A medallion	2'6" × 2'3" × 1
54	„	Lakshmi Narayana	
55	„	Vishnu . . .	2' × 1'6" × 9"
56	„	Mahishasuramardini	1' × 1'3"
57	„	Serpent god	2'10" × 1'5" × 9"
Inscriptions.			
58	„	A Hindi inscription . . .	2'10" × 10½" × 1"
59	„	A Sanskrit inscription	1'9" × 1' × 10"

APPENDIX H.

List of Photo-Negatives Taken during the Year 1932-33 Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Place	Object and description.	Size.
District Bhilsa.			
1	Badoh.	Gadarmal temple, view from the east	Full.
2	"	" " porch	"
3	"	" " torana pillar	"
4	"	Varaha temple, Dasavatara group, before clearance.	Half.
5	"	Solah Khambhi, view from S. E. after repairs ..	"
6	"	Image of Varaha, after conservation	"
7	Bagrod.	Fort, distant view	"
8	"	" close view	"
9	"	" Mahadeva temple	"
10	Bhilsa ..	Lohangi hill from the east . ..	"
11	"	" " " the west . ..	"
12	Gyaraspur	Hindola Toran, g. v. before excavations ..	Full.
13	"	" " during excavations	Half
14	"	" " " " another view ..	"
15	"	" " showing excavated basement of the Toran Pillar.	"
16	"	" " g. v. after excavations ..	"
17	"	" " " " " another view.	"
18	"	" " showing floor and basement of an old templ (excavated).	"
19	"	" " showing floor and basement of an old temple (excavated) another view.	"
20	"	" " View showing detail of basement of an old temple (excavated).	"
21	"	" " View showing Toran gateway after excavation, front view.	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

ial o.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
2	Gyaraspur	Hindola Toran view showing Toran gateway after excavation, corner view.	Half.
3	"	" " antiquities found in excavations.	"
4	"	" " " " "	"
5	"	" " " " "	"
6	"	" " " " "	"
7	"	" " " " "	"
8	"	" " a medallion inset with a bust of Trimurti (excavated).	"
9	"	Three pieces of Sanskrit inscription found in excavations near Hindola Toran.	Full.
10	"	Part of above inscription, (first 20 lines) ..	"
11	"	Another part of above inscription (last 18 lines) ..	"
12	"	Maladevi temple, distant back view ..	Half.
13	"	" " showing debris in the entrance porch, before clearance.	"
14	"	" " showing debris in the interior of the hall, before clearance.	"
15	"	" " " " "	"
16	"	" " " " "	"
17	"	" " a bust of woman found in the debris.	"
18	"	" " an ornamental niche in the basement.	"
19	"	An image (Buddha ?) on a hill near the ruins of stupas.	"
20	"	Atha Khambha, g. v., before conservation ..	Full.
21	"	" " showing pillars and an ornamental arch.	Half.
22	"	" " " " "	"
23	"	" " the ornamental arch only ..	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
44	Gyaraspur	Bajramath temple, back view before conservation.	Half.
45	"	" " front " " "	Full.
46	"	" " corner " " "	"
47	"	Fort, partial view " " "	Half.
48	Teonda.	" bastion near the gate " " "	"
49	"	" exterior view of Kachehri mahal " " "	"
50	"	" interior " " " " "	"
51	"	A rock " " " " "	"
52	Udaygiri.	Cave No. 2, general view after clearance " " "	"
53	"	" 4, detail of upper half of a door-frame " " "	"
54	"	" 5, image of Varaha " " "	"
55	"	" " miniature images of gods and sages " " "	"
56	"	" " Ganga, Yamuna, Varuna and musicians. " " "	"
57	"	" 6, Mahishasurmardini " " "	"
58	"	" 14, Seshasayi " " "	"
59	"	" 19, door-frame " " "	"
60	"	An image of Nrisimha engraved in a boulder of rock behind caves. " " "	"
61	"	A temple excavated on a hill, view from south-east. " " "	"
62	"	Basement of a stupa excavated on the hill " " "	"
63	"	A monolithic trough near the temple on the hill " " "	"
64	Udaypur.	Udayesvar temple, detail of the eastern medallion, upper half.	Full.
65	"	" " " " " lower " "	"
66	"	" " " " " upper " "	Half.
67	"	" " " " " lower " "	"
District Bhind.			
68	Ater ..	Fort, a plan (copied) " " "	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
69	Bhind ..	Fort, a plan (copied)	Half.
70	Gohad.	„ „ „	„
District Esagarh.			
71	Bajrangarh	Fort, partial view from the south-west ..	Full.
72	„	„ Motimahāl	„
73	„	„ <i>Ranivas</i> (harem)	„
74	„	„ <i>Chopada</i> (step—well)	„
75	Chanchoda.	„ general view from the east ..	„
76	„	„ Motimahāl, view from the east ..	„
77	„	„ bastion known as <i>Bhora Burz</i> ..	„
78	Chanderi.	„ Johar <i>chhatri</i> , general view ..	Half.
79	„	„ „ „ near „ ..	„
80	„	„ Khuni Darwaza (lower gate) ..	„
81	„	„ an upper gate	„
82	„	Shahazadi-ka-Roza, from the south-west ..	„
83	„	Fort, a plan (copied)	„
84	Esagarh.	„ general view	Full.
85	„	„ Motimahāl, from the south ..	„
86	„	„ „ near view from the north ..	„
87	„	„ Nagarkhana	„
88	Fatehgarh	„ general view from the south-east ..	„
89	„	„ near view	„
90	„	„ Kachehri	„
91	„	„ view showing gate	„
92	Maksudan garh.	„ general view from the south ..	„
93	„	„ „ „ „ south-west ..	„
94	„	„ Lohiya Darwaza	„

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description	Size.
95	Malhargarh	Fort, general view	Full
96	„	„ near view with tank	„
97	„	„ <i>Baodi</i>	„
98	„	„ Pir Darwaza	„
99	Raghogarh.	„ general view from the west	„
100	„	„ near view from the south	„
101	„	„ Lohiya Darwaza	„
102	„	„ Darbar mahal (<i>Dari Khana</i>)	„
103	„	„ Nagarkhana	„
104	Rampur.	„ general view from the north	„
105	„	„ „ „ „ the north-east	„
106	„	„ near view from the south-east	„
107	„	„ a gate	„
District Gird (Gwalior).			
108	Gwalior.	„ a Plan (copied)	Half.
109	Deogarh.	„ „ „	„
110	Gwalior.	Archæological Museum, a fragment of Garûda pillar (inscribed).	Full.
111	„	„ „ „ „ another portion.	„
112-117	„	„ „ „ Garûda pillar, six different sides.	Half.
118	„	„ „ „ an image of Brahma (standing) from Thoban.	„
119	„	„ „ „ of flying Yaksha from Lashkar.	„
120	„	„ „ „ of flying Yaksha another view.	„
121	„	„ „ „ of Mahishamardini from Chanderi	„
122	„	„ „ „ „ „ another view.	„

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
123	Gwalior.	Archæological Museum, two standing Jaina images from Padhavli.	Half.
124	"	" " a memorial pillar from Padhavli.	"
125	"	" " " " Chanderi	"
126	"	" " " " Rithora.	"
127	"	" " a pillar with <i>trisula</i> and bow engraved on two faces from Rithora.	"
128	"	" " two standing images from Khilchipura (one face).	"
129	"	" " " " (duplicate).	"
130	"	" " " " " "	"
131	"	" " " " (the other face).	"
132	"	" " a panel showing a river with gods and goddesses.	"
133	"	" " a painting of Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia (boyhood).	Full.
134	"	" " Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia.	"
135	"	" " Daulat Rao "	"
136	"	" " Mahadji "	"
137	"	" " Garud Sahib (worshipping).	"
138	"	" " Ganesa with Riddhi and Siddhi.	"
139	"	" " Siva-Parvati seated	"
140	Lashkar.	Copy of an old painting in <i>chhatra</i> of Maharaja Jankoji Rao Scindia showing a chief listening to a musical concert.	"
141	"	" " showing a lady playing on a guitar	"
142	"	" " " " " "	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Si
143	Pawaya.	View of confluence of Sindh and Parvati rivers (copied).	Fi
144	„	Fort, a plan (copied)	Ha
145	Himmatgarh.	Fort, a plan (copied)	
146	Maharajpur.	Memorials of British officers in the battle-field ..	Fi
147	„	„ „ „ another view ..	
148	„	<i>Baradari</i> , the memorial of common soldiers and a well near it, general view.	
149	„	View of the site on which the memorial of battle-field is proposed to be erected.	
150	Pichhore.	Fort, near view (copied)	
151	„	„ <i>chhatri</i> of Raja Hamiradeva (copied) ..	
152	„	„ plan (copied)	Ha
District Mandasor.			
153	Sondni.	View of Yasodharman's pillars from the east ..	
154	„	„ „ „ „ S. E. ..	
155	„	„ „ „ „ S. W. ..	
156	„	„ „ „ „ the west ..	
157	„	„ „ „ „ N. W. ..	
158	„	„ „ „ „ N. E. ..	
159	„	Yasodharman's pillars, lion and bell capitals ..	Quar
160	„	„ „ „ „ „ another. ..	
161	„	„ „ „ „ capital only ..	
162	„	„ „ „ „ detail ..	
163	„	„ „ „ „ another. ..	
164	„	„ „ <i>dwarapalas</i>	Ha
District Narwar.			
165	Karera.	Fort, a plan (copied)	

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
166	Narwar.	Fort, general view taken from Jait Khambha ..	Full.
167	„	General view of fort from city	„
168	„	„ „ „	Half.
169	„	Fort, <i>chip</i> in the mahal	Full.
170	„	„ Kachehri mahal from S. E.	„
171	„	„ „ „ „ N. W.	„
172	„	„ Gadhi of Nala Raja	„
173	„	„ Kachehri mahal, from S. W.	„
174	„	„ Christian chapel (Roman Catholic) ..	„
175	„	„ Makaradhwaj Tal from N. E.	„
176	„	„ temple of Pasar Devi, front view ..	Half.
177	„	„ Pasar Devi, interior view	Full.
178	„	„ Katora Tal..	„
179	„	„ plan (copied)	„
180	„	„ „ „ (duplicate)	Half.
181	„	Jait Khambha	Full.
182	„	A Christian tomb	„
183	Pohri.	Fort, a plan (copied)	Half.
184	Surwaya.	„ outer entrance gate (copied)	Full.
185	„	„ a plan (copied)	Half.
District Sheopur.			
186	Bijeypur.	Fort, general view from the river	Full.
187	„	„ interior mahal	„
188	„	„ entrance gate	Half.
189	Sheopur.	„ a plan (copied)	„
District Tonwarghar.			
190	Padhavli.	Gadhi, general view from the east	Full.

APPENDIX H.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
191	Padhavli.	Gadhi, general view from N. E.	Full.
192	„	„ entrance gate	„
193	„	„ detail of plinth of an old temple.. ..	„
194	Sabargarh.	Fort, general view	„
195	„	„ „ „ another	„
196	„	„ Navalsingh mahal	„
197	„	„ an entrance gate	Half.
198	„	„ a plan (copied)	„
District Ujjain.			
199	Fatehabad.	An old mosque, general view	„
200	„	<i>Chhatri</i> of Maharaja Ratan Singh of Jalor	„
201	„	Statue of Maharaja Ratansingh	„
202	Ujjain.	Lal Hotel and Inspection Bungalow, general view.. ..	„
203	„	Clock tower, general view	„
204	„	Hospital building, general view	„
205	„	„ „ „ another view	„
206	„	A sculpture—Buddha, Kalki and Nrisimha	„
207	„	Kachehri Mahal, front view	„
208	„	„ „ „ side view	„
Miscellaneous.			
209	..	Copy of the description of places at and near Chanderi, 1/3 part.	Full.
210	..	„ „ „ „ another.	„
211	..	„ „ „ „ „	„

APPENDIX I.

Drawings Prepared during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Scale.	REMARKS.
1	Gyaraspur.	Bajramath temple, plan (in pencil).	$\frac{1}{2}'' = 1'$	Incomplete
2	„	Atha Khamba temple, plan (in pencil).	„	„
3	„	Hindola Toran, plan of excavation.	$1'' = 4'$	
4	Maharajpur.	Site plan of the battle-field of Maharajpur (tracing).		

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
	Archæological Survey Reports, Memoirs Etc	
1	Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report for 1911-12, Part I.	Gratis.
2	" " " " Memoir No. 45 (Bibliography of Indo-M o s l e m History excluding Provincial monar- chies, by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hussain.)	"
3	" " of Ceylon, Annual Report for 1930-31.	"
4	" " of Ceylon, Annual Report for 1931-32.	"
5	Annual Report of the Archæological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, for 1927-28.	"
6	" " " " " " 1928-29.	"
7	The Administration Report of the Archæological Department, Cochin State, for the year 1931-32.	"
8	Studies in Indian Antiquities by H. Ray Chaudhuri.	Purchased
	Art and Architecture.	
9	Indian Art and Letters: Vol. VI, No. 1, 1st Issue for 1932.	"
10	" " " " " " 2, 2nd " 1932.	"
11	Roopa Lekha, Vol. III No. 9.	"
12	" " " " Nos. 10-11.	"
13	Antiquities of Central Asia and Sistan recovered by Sir Aurel Stein.	"
	Dictionary.	
14	भारत वर्षीय प्राचीन चरित्र कोश, सिद्धेश्वर शास्त्री चित्रावकृत. ..	"
	Epigraphy.	
15	Epigraphia Indica: Vol. XX, Part VI.	Gratis.

APPENDIX J.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
16	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XX, Part VII.	Gratis.
17	„ „ „ XXI „ I.	„
18	„ Indo-Moslemica, 1929-30.	„
19	Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year 1929-30.	;
Guides.		
20	Hand-Book of the sculptures in the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra by V. S. Agrawal.	„
21	Guide to Ujjain by K. B. Dongre	Purchased.
22	Motorists' Road Guide by P. W. D., Gwalior State.	Gratis.
History.		
23	Shivaji and his times by J. N. Sarkar	Purchased.
24-28	History of Aurangzeb, Vols. I to V by J. N. Sarkar.	„
29	History of Rajputana Vol. III, by G. J. Ojha ..	„
30	„ „ „ IV, by „ ..	;
31	History of Orissa, Vol. I, by R. D. Banerji ..	„
32	„ „ „ II. „ ..	„
33	ऐतिहासिक प्रस्तावना, by V. K. Rajwade	,
34	Marathi Riyasat, Uttara-Vibhag 3 (1795-1848) by G. S. Sardesai.	,
35	Shivaji the founder of Maratha Swaraj by C. V. Vaidya.	,
36	History of Indian Philosophy Vol. VII, by R. D. Ranade and Belvalkar.	„
37-62	Selections from the Peshwa Daftar Series Nos. 1 to 26, by G. S. Sardesai.	;
Journals and Periodicals.		
63-66	The Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 4.	„
67	The Journal of the Bihar & Orissa Research Society, Vol. XVIII, Part II.	Exchange

APPENDIX J.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
68	The Journal of the Bihar & Orissa Research Society Vol. XVIII, Parts 3 and 4.	Exchange.
69-70	The Karnatak Historical Review: Vol. I, Nos. 1 & 2.	„
71	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society: Vol. XXIII, No. 1.	„
72	The Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society: Vol. VI, Parts 3 and 4.	„
73-75	The Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society: Vol. VII, Parts 1 to 3.	„
76-77	Journal of Indian History Vol. XI, Parts II and III.	„
78-79	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Insti- tute. Vol. XIII, Part III and IV.	Presented
80	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Insti- tute. Vol. XIV, Part I.	„
81-84	Nagari Pracharini Patrika: Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 4.	„
85-94	Tirumalai Sri Venkatesvara Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 10.	Gratis.
95-98	Journal of Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal: Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 4.	Purchased,
99	Index to Vol. LX-1931 of Indian Antiquary ..	„
100-110	Indian Antiquary from July, 1932 to May, 1933 ..	„
111-122	Modern Review from July, 1932 to June, 1933 ..	„
123-129	Arogya Mitra: Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 7	Free.
Monuments		
130	Somnatha and other mediæval temples in Kathia- wad by H. Cousens.	Gratis.
131	Mediæval temples of the Dekhan by H. Cousens ..	„
132	Ancient monuments of Kashmir by R. C. Kak, Published by India Society.	„
Museum.		
133	Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum (Cata- logue of the South Indian Hindu metal images in the Government Museum by F. H. Gravely and T. N. Ramachandan).	„
134	Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Vol. XXX No. 179.	„

APPENDIX J.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
135	Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, Madras for the year 1931-32.	"
	Miscellaneous.	
136	Consolidat on of the Christian Power in India by B. D. Basu.	Purchased.
137	Rise of the Christian Power in India by B. D. Basu.	"
138	Minerva Vol. III, (Index)	"
	Mythology.	
139	Asiatic Mythology by J. Hackin	"
	Literature.	
140	सर्वानंद करणम् G. S. Apte, कृत.. .. .	"
141	महाभारत आदिपर्व फेसक्यूल ६	"
142	संकीर्ण निबंध लेख संग्रह भाग २ रा राजवाडे कृत	"
	Numismatics.	
143	A study of ancient Indian Numismatics by S. K. Chakravarty.	"
	State Publications.	
144	Administration of the Gwalior State for 1929-30	Gratis.
145	" " " 1930-31	"
146	Selection of Council Orders for Samvat 1986	"
147	" " " " 1987	"
148	The General Statistics of the Gwalior State for 1929-30.	"
149	Commercial Directory of the Gwalior State	"
150	Selections from Secretariat Darbar Records relating to Pilgrimage with a catalogue of files on the subject, Samvat 1989.	"
151	Census of India 1931—Gwalior State, Vol. XXII, Part I (Report) by Ranglal.	"
152	Census of India 1931—Gwalior State, Vol. XXII, Part II (Tables) by Ranglal.	"
153	Souvenir of Archæological Department, Gwalior	"

APPENDIX K.

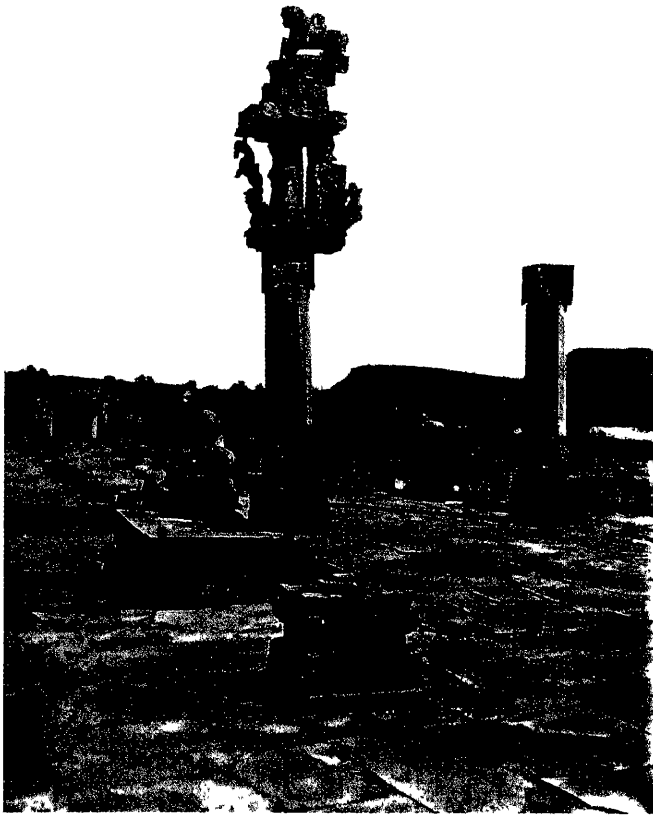
Statement of Income Realised during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Item.	Amount.	REMARKS
		Rs. a. p.	
1	By sale of photographs	133 10 0	
2	„ Books	162 4 11	
3	Miscellaneous	1 13 0	
	Total ..	297 11 11	

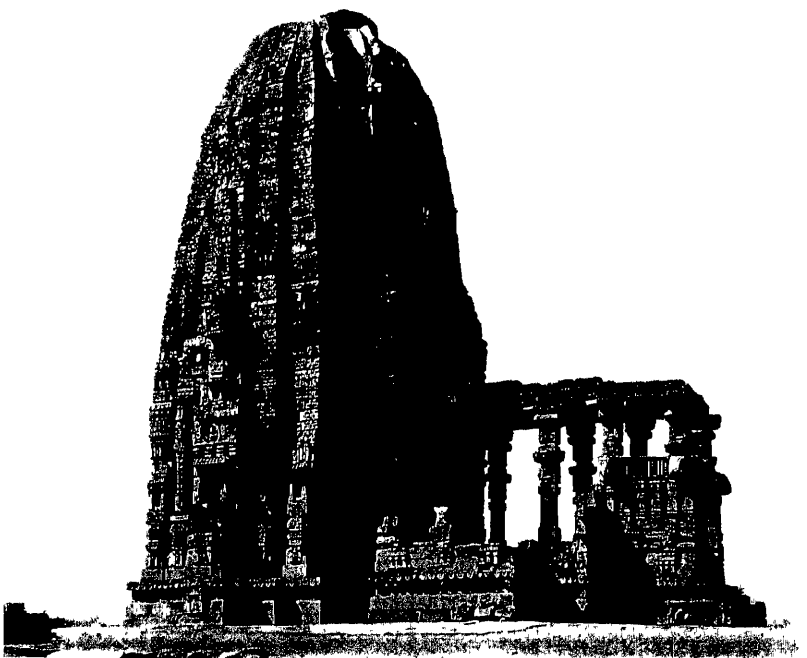
APPENDIX L.

Statement of Expenditure Incurred during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989

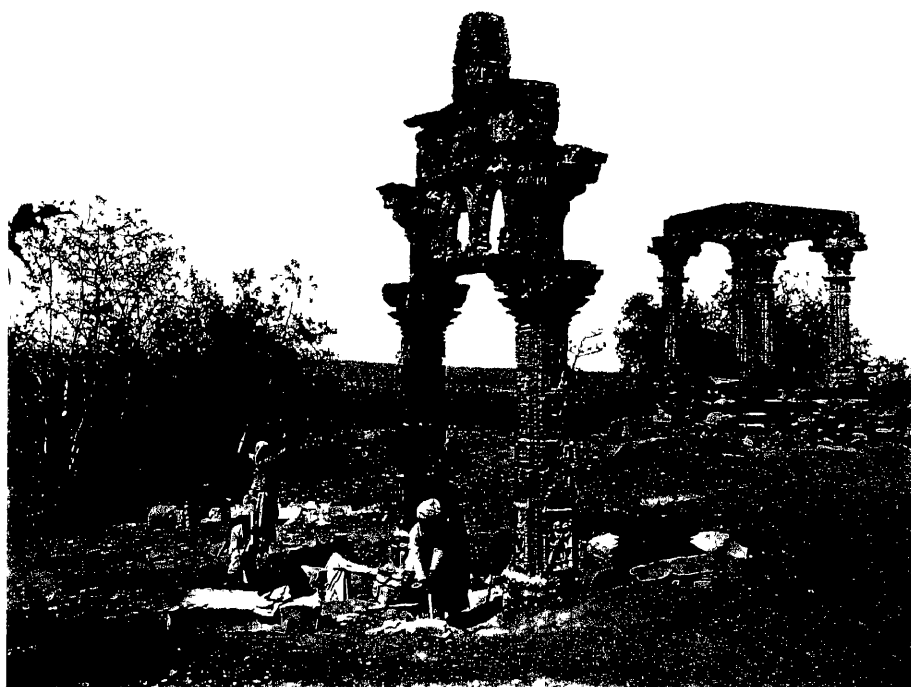
Serial No.	H e a d .	AMOUNT SPENT.		Total.	REMARKS,						
		Current year.	Last year.								
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Salary	11,665	12	5	..			11,665	12	5	
2	T. A.	1,401	5	7	..			1,401	5	7	
3	Contingencies ..	1,469	8	5	..			1,469	8	5	
4	Books	389	5	0	..			389	5	0	
5	Publications ..	957	9	3	..			957	9	3	
6	Museum Up keep ..	191	5	8	..			191	5	8	
7	Works:—										
	(a) Conservation ..	732	6	6	..			732	6	6	
	(b) Excavations ..	238	15	9	..			238	15	9	
8	Estimate No. 13/1986 ..	..			18 7 6			18 7 6			
9	„ „ 19/1987 ..	..			379 9 0			379 9 0			
10	„ „ 5/1988 ..	..			60 0 0			60 0 0			
11	Miscellaneous ..	424	8	6	..			424	8	6	
12	General Saving ..	25	0	0	..			25	0	0	
13	Advance to D. E., P. W. D. Bhilsa.	1,000	0	0	..			1,000	0	0	Accounts awaited.
14	Advance to D. E., P. W. D., Ujjain.	250	0	0	..			250	0	0	
	Total ..	19,841	2	10	458 0 6			20,299	3	4	



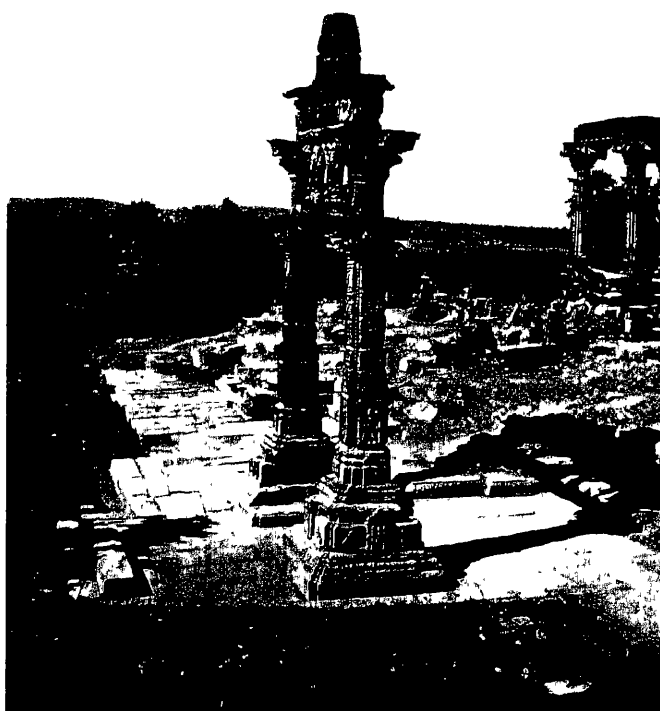
(a) Gadarmal temple at Badoh :
Toran, after conservation.



(b) Gadarmal temple at Badoh.



(a) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur,
before conservation.



(b) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur,
after conservation.



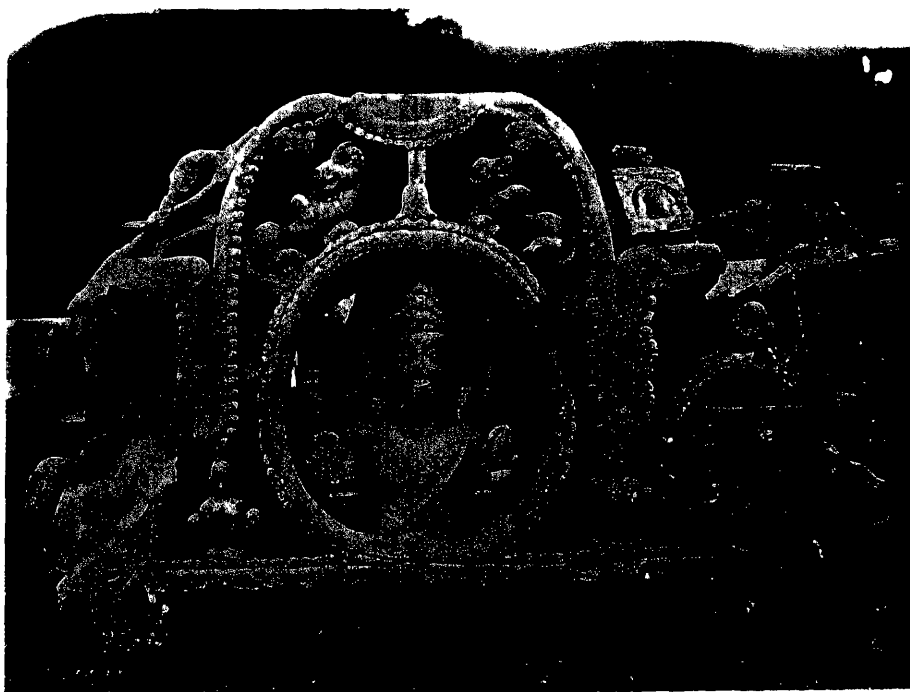
(a) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur :
plinth of the temple excavated.



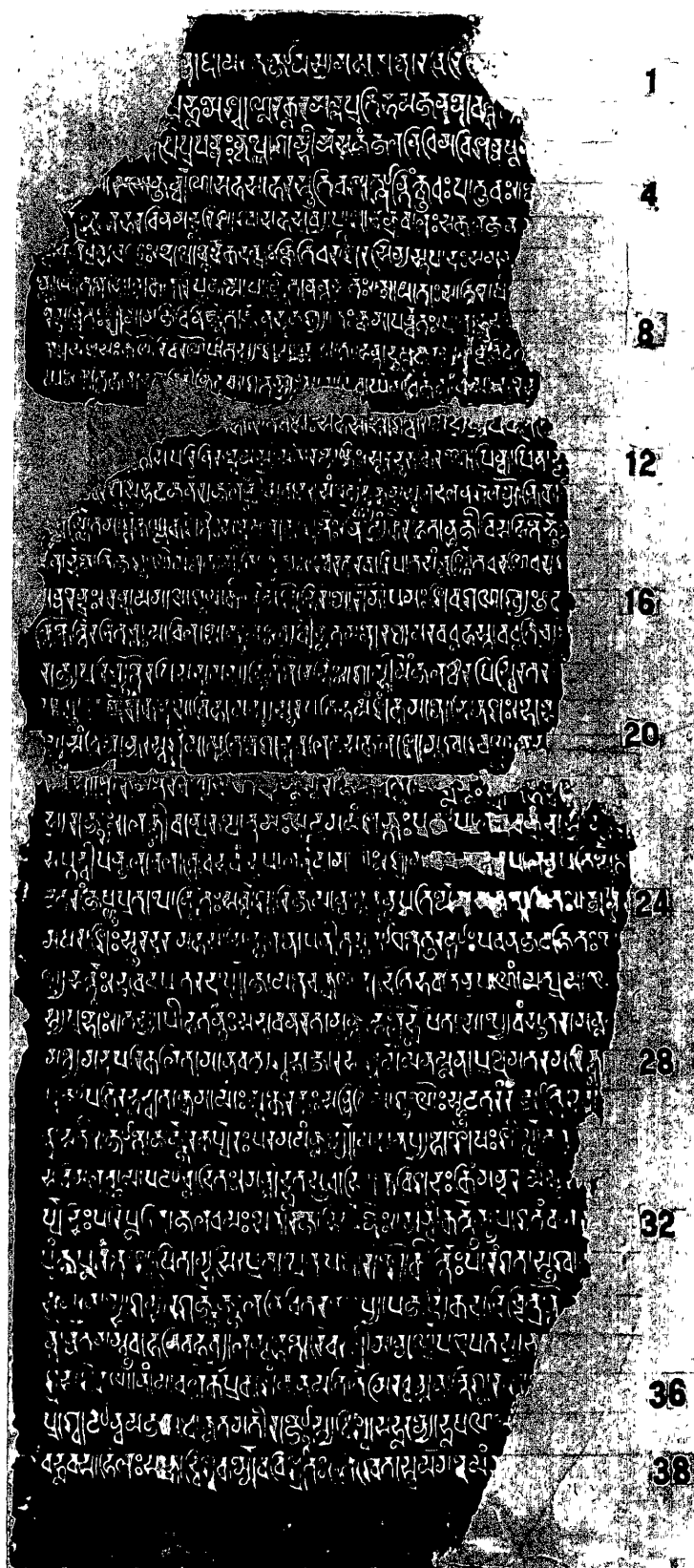
(b) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur,
sculptures excavated.



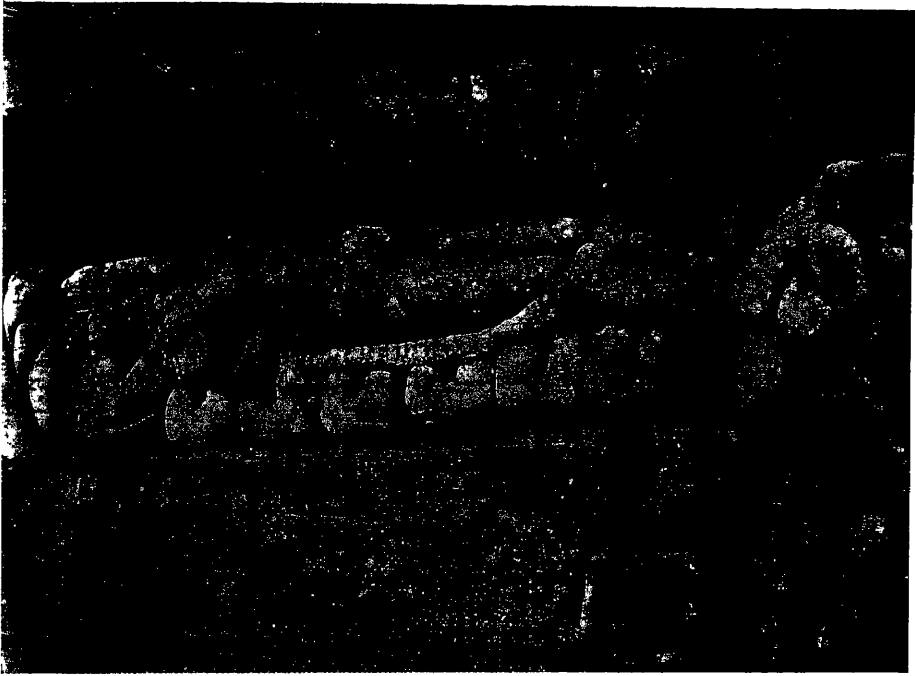
(a) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur,
sculptures excavated.



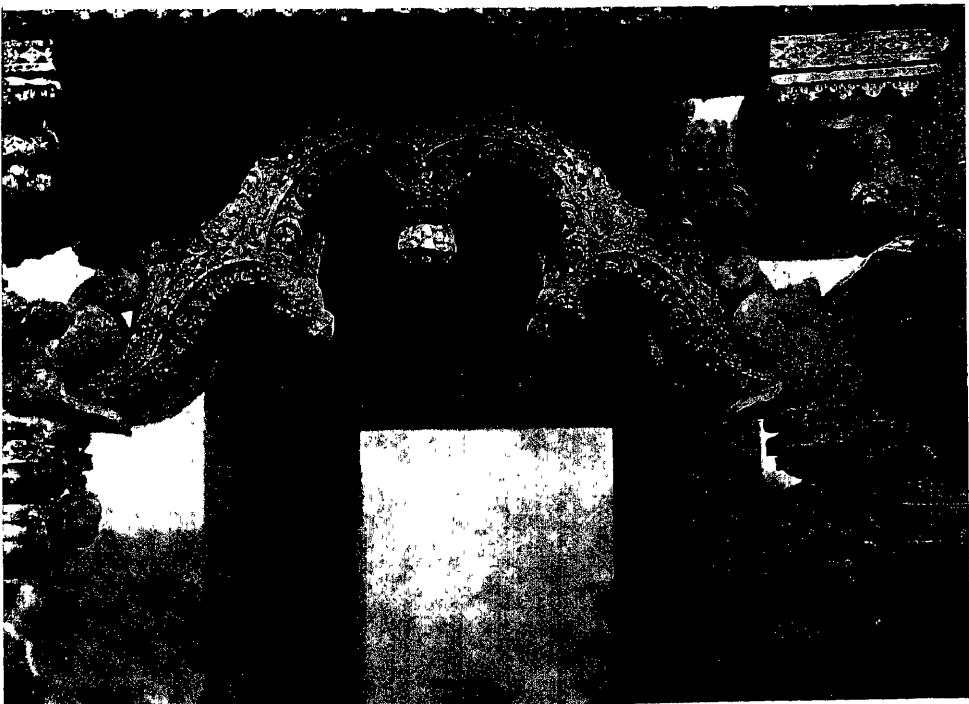
(b) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur,
Trimurti medallion excavated.



Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur :
a fragmentary stone inscription excavated.



(a) Rock-cut image of Sheshasayi,
cave No. 14, Udaygiri.



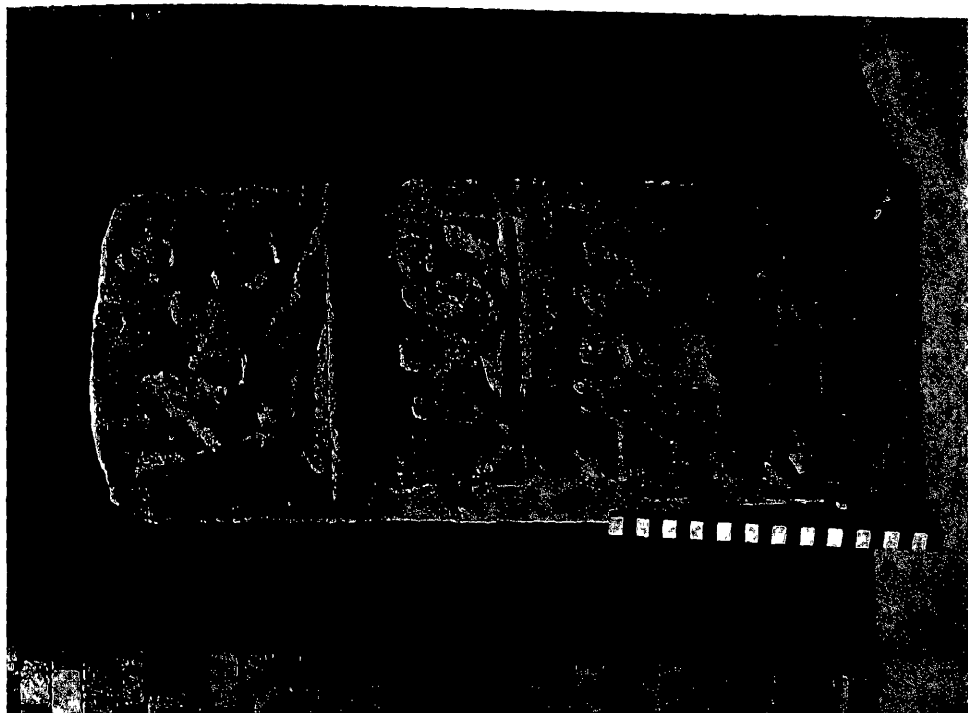
(b) Athakhambha temple at Gyarpur,
an ornamental arch.



(a) Yasodharman's pillars at Sondni, Dist. Mandasor.
(front view)



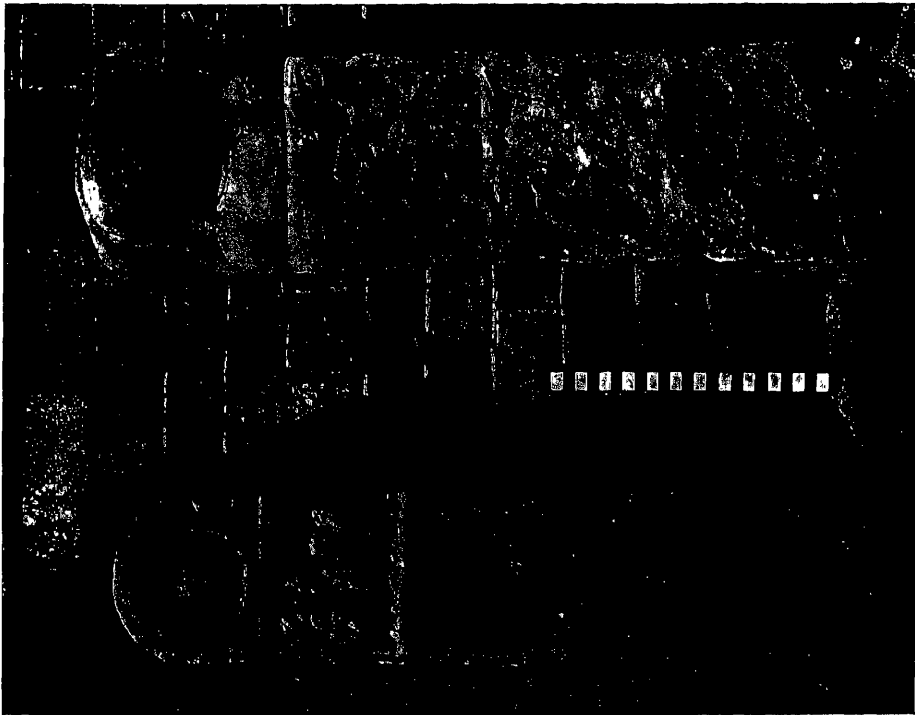
(b) Yasodharman's pillars at Sondni, Dist. Mandasor,
(back view)



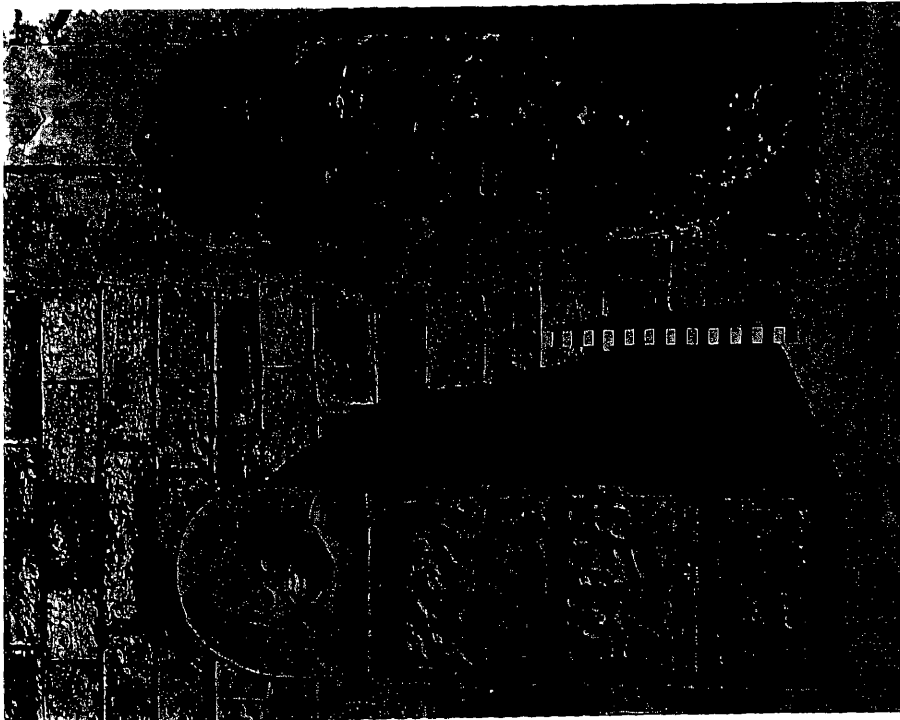
(b) Warrior's Memorial Pillar, from Rithora.



(a) Memorial of Lt. Col. E. Sanders, C B.
Bengal Engineers, on the battle-field of Maharajpur.



(c) Warriors' Memorial Pillars, from Padhavli.



(a)

(b)

(a) Warrior's Memorial Pillar, from Padhavli.

(b) Sati Pillar, from Chanderi.



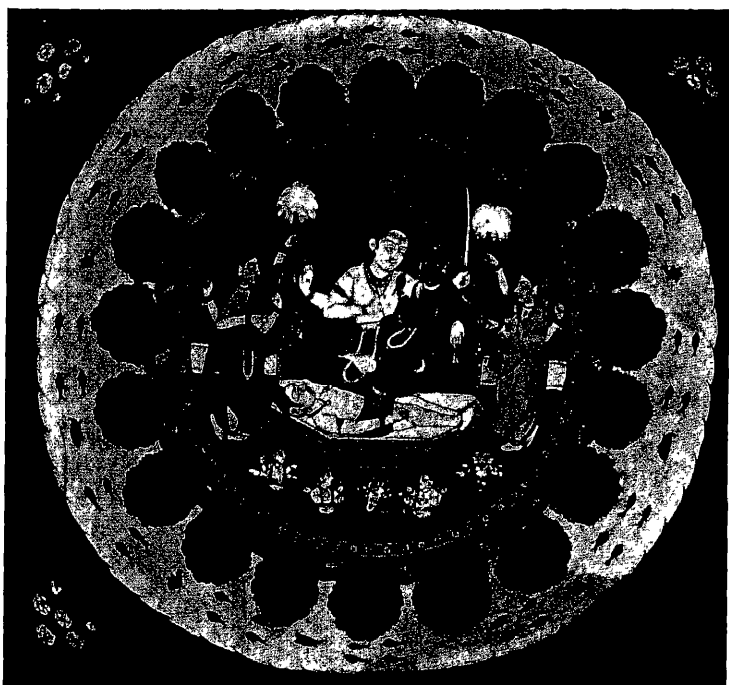
(a) Flying Yaksha, from Lashkar.



(b) Mahishamardini, from Chanderi.



(a) Ganesa with Riddhi and Siddhi (a painting)



(b) Siva-Parvati (a painting)

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

SAMVAT 1990, YEAR 1933-34.



GWALIOR:

PRINTED AT THE ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS.

1938

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY, GWALIOR STATE,

FOR THE

Year ending 30th June 1934, Samvat 1990.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—The undersigned held the charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

2. *Leave.*—Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows :—

(a) *General Assistant* (Mr. H. B. Kadam):—Privilege leave for twenty-five days.

(b) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for seven days.

(c) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for twelve days.

3. *Administrative Changes.*—Consequent upon the dismissal of Laxmi Prasad Verma the post of General Assistant remained vacant for over six months. Kunwar Hamir Singh, a Sub-Overseer of Lucknow Engineering School was then appointed on probation from the 1st of July 1933 and subsequently transferred to the P. W. D. for practical training (*Vide* Home Department Order No. 3049, dated 17th March 1933). Mr. H. B. Kadam, an experienced Sub-Overseer was taken in his place from the P. W. D. Mr. Kadam occupied the post till his death on the 27th of December 1933. As the P. W. D. could spare no other experienced hand at that time to work as the General Assistant in this Department, Kunwar Hamir Singh was reverted to his original place on the 1st of April 1934.

Mr. I. P. Mathur, who had been appointed to the post of Inspector last year, on one year's probation (*vide* Home Department Order No. 3049, dated 17th April 1933) and Mr. G. N. Chitnis of the Muntazim Jagirdaran's Office were mutually transferred (*vide* Home Member's order conveyed in Muntazim Jagirdaran's letter No. 9389, dated 11th June 1934).

II. Orders and Circulars.

4. No Circulars or Departmental Orders with special reference to this Department were issued during the year of report.

III. Work at Headquarters.

5. In addition to the ordinary office routine, the following work was done during the headquarters' season :—

- (a) The coins received as treasure-trove or for sale were examined and disposed of.
- (b) A large number of paintings and other antiquities received for inspection and acquisition for the Archæological Museum were examined and disposed of.
- (c) New acquisitions of paintings were framed and exhibited in the Archæological Museum.
- (d) The whole collection of paintings exhibited in the Archæological Museum, were re-examined and labelled showing the name and the School of the paintings.
- (e) The *Annual Administration Report* for the year 1932-33, Samvat 1989, was drawn up and submitted to the Home Department.
- (f) Album of important photographs taken during the year 1932-33 was prepared and submitted along with the *Annual Administration Report*.
- (g) An enlarged and illustrated edition of 'Surwaya' was printed and published.
- (h) A copy of 'Surwaya' accompanied by an album of original photographs of Surwaya monuments was presented to His Highness the Maharaja on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Birthday.
- (i) Two sets of five albums, each of selected photographs of monuments and antiquities in the State were labelled and exhibited, one set in the Office of the Superintendent and the other in the Archæological Museum at Gujar Mahal, for the use of visitors.
- (j) Permanent numbers were painted on about 1300 photo-negatives which had been prepared during the first decade of the existence of the Department (Samvat 1970-79).
- (k) Thirty-seven half-tone blocks were prepared from expert firms for the different departmental publications.
- (l) Drawings of ornamental details of some of the architectural parts of Sas-Bahu temples on the Gwalior Fort were prepared.
- (m) The second part of 'Archæology in Gwalior' was seen through the Press.

(n) The following articles on archæological subjects were prepared and contributed to the respective journals or books :—

- (1) "On the excavations at Gyaraspur" .. to the *Jayaji Pratap*.
- (2) "On Bagh Caves" " " "
- (3) "On an old sculpture of mother and child" (English) "
- (4) "On an old sculpture of mother and child" (Hindi) to the *Arogya Mitra*.
- (5) "गवालियर राज्य के प्राचीन हिन्दु मन्दिर" .. ज्ञानमार्गप्रदीप.
published by Muafi Department.

(o) Information regarding Archæological Monuments in the State was supplied to various scholars and visitors in response to their queries.

IV. Tours.

6. In the year under report the Superintendent spent 62 days in Camp and visited the following places :—

Antri, Bagh, Besnagar, Bhilsa, Bhitwar, Chanderi, Chait, Himmatgarh, Jamli, Karhaia, Narwar, Panchamnagar, Panniar, Pawaya, Pichhore-Gird, Salbai, Sevai, Sirohi, Shivpuri, Surwaya, Udaygiri, Udaypur and Ujjain.

7. The tours were undertaken for the annual inspection of monuments already conserved, for inspecting conservation works in progress, for directing works of excavations, for exploring and listing of monuments and for drawing up estimates of repairs to monuments of archæological interest.

8. The famous fortress of Mandu in Dhar State was visited with the special permission of the Home Member Sahib, in order to see the rock-cut caves and sculptures which had been recently discovered there. Detailed diary of the Superintendent's tour is given in *Appendix A*.

9. The Inspector of Archæology toured for 48 days mostly for collecting information regarding Forts at the following places in connection with the compilation of "*Directory of Forts*":—

Amjhera, Bagh, Bhilsa, Bhitwar, Himmatgarh, Jeeran, Lalgah, Mandsaur, Mastura, Panniar, Pawaya, Polai, Ratangarh, Salbai and Shajapur.

V. Conservation Works.

(1) Initial Repairs.

10. Financial stringency and the want of a trained Conservation Assistant—the two obstacles in the way of satisfactory progress of conservation programme, continued to operate in the year of report.

The assistance of the Public Works Department was taken, as in the last year, for the supervision of major work of conservation carried out in the year of report. Conservation work done in the year may be detailed as below. (See *Appendix B*).

11. *Bagh* (District Amjhera).—The work of preserving the Buddhist Caves at Bagh—our premier monument is indeed stupendous. Though a good deal of conservation work has been carried out in the past few years, much more requires to be done yet. Unfortunately the progress is slow owing to financial difficulties. A balance of Rs. 5,000 out of a special grant of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned and partially utilised in the year 1929-30 (Samvat 1987) was made available for use last year. But owing to the difficulties in setting the details of the estimate and in making the supervisory arrangements, the execution of the work had to be postponed till the closing months of the year under report. The work was carried out under the supervision of the District Engineer, P. W. D., Sardarpore and the general guidance of the Superintendent of Archæology.

12. The measures of repairs consisted of the following :—

- (a) One of the four round columns in the centre of the hall of Cave No. 2 had badly decayed and had been repaired in rubble and mud evidently in later times by the resident *Sadhus*. The *kachcha* portion was dismantled, the decayed rock was chiselled out and the whole of the column was restored according to original design in cut stone face-work and an infilling of cement concrete.
- (b) The case of pillar No. 20—the second pillar (from the left) in the front row in the hall of the same cave was very much similar. The similar repairs were, therefore, carried out also to this pillar. This particular pillar was selected for restoration as the pillars on both sides of it had disappeared, leaving a very wide gap of the ceiling unsupported by the loss of three adjacent pillars.
- (c) The rock-floor of the Cave No. 2 which had been originally chiselled into a smooth level surface has been badly damaged. There have been numerous pits and depressions in the floor which cause great inconvenience (especially those pits which are situated in dark portions of the Cave). The whole floor of the Cave deserved to be repaired but for want of funds, only such portions of the floor as are in more common use were repaired. These were the floors of the shrine-room (Dagoba chamber) and of the vestibule, the walls of which are lined with sculptures of the Buddha and the Bodhisattvas which constitute the chief objects of interest for a visitor and an eight feet wide passage in the floor of the hall and

the aisles. The pits and depressions were squared up by cutting the rock, filled with cement concrete and finally finished with rough cement polish.

- (d) The facade of the Naga chapel adjoining the north-east end of the verandah of the same Cave had worn out very badly by the decay of the rock. This was repaired by cutting out the decayed portion of the rock and substituting cut stone masonry. The pilaster colonnade of the verandah touching the chapel was similarly repaired.
- (e) The central portion of the ceiling of the hall of Cave No. 4, is supported on four huge masonry pillars which have been either contemporary with the original excavation of the Cave or else were constructed in later times, undoubtedly centuries ago. Out of this group the north-west corner pillar No. 30 had disappeared almost completely. The whole of this was restored as the ceiling here was badly in need of support. This pillar had to be carried up to almost double its original height, as a large portion of ceiling above it, had already fallen off. The other pillars of this group and the gaps in the ceiling above them are also in urgent need of repairs. But they must wait till necessary funds are available.
- (f) Want of pure drinking water was hitherto a serious inconvenience to visitors. The only water available at the place for the major portion of the year came from the stagnant pools in the river in front of the Caves. This water was highly insanitary and was a source of danger to health as it bred germs of guinea-worm. This inconvenience was removed by the construction of a *pucca* well near the newly built Rest House. The well has an ample supply of pure drinking water.
- (g) A small Rest House, where visitors can rest and refresh themselves by day during their visit to the Caves, was constructed by the P. W. D. in the year of report under special orders of the Hon'ble Home Member.
- (h) A motorable approach road connecting the Caves with the Bagh-Kukshi road was a crying need, especially during recent years when automobile communication had greatly increased. To meet this need, a metalled approach road is being constructed by the P. W. D. The earthwork has been done and culverts and *rapats* are under construction. It is hoped that the remaining work will be completed and the road will be made ready for use next year.

- (i) The slope of the hill in front of the Caves was tidied up and jungle trees planted to improve its appearance.
- (j) The ground near the caretaker's quarters was being cut away by rains in two places. The mouths of the channels which had been thus formed, were therefore closed up with dams made of boulders, and the channels filled up with earthwork.

13. *Chanderi* (District Esagarh).—The Johar *chhatra* had been constructed on the bank of the Johar Tal on the Chanderi Fort. (*vide: Annual Report* for the year 1931-32, Page 3). Only one item of erecting a memorial pillar inside the *chhatra*, remained to be executed from the original scheme. This was carried out in the year of report. The stone pillar thus erected is carved on its front face, into three panels of sculpture one above the other. The first or the lowest panel represents the grim but pathetic scene of *Johar* or voluntary self-immolation of the Rajput ladies, the second or middle one shows the battle in action and the third or top-most panel depicts that the Rajput warriors killed in battle are united with their ladies in the worship of their family god Siva, in heaven. A Sanskrit inscription recording the brief history of the event is carved on the opposite face of the pillar. This pillar is designed in an imitation of memorial pillars of the period to which, the event commemorated by it, belongs.

14. Another small work carried out on the Chanderi Fort in the year of report was the conservation of a Christian tomb which is situated to the south-east of the Rest House. This tomb is believed to be of a European Military Officer, possibly of Capt. Keatinge who was killed in action (?) when the Fort was taken by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858 after the Mutiny; but there is no inscription or any other reliable record to corroborate this belief. The tomb was in a very dilapidated condition. The retaining walls of the platform were repaired in patches where necessary, and the joints were pointed in cement. The top of the platform was paved with stone slabs. The rubble masonry of the tomb proper was mostly renewed. A cross-emblem carved in relief on a stone was set up in place of one which had disappeared leaving behind only its traces. The premises were cleared up and a foot-path made for easy approach.

15. *Gyaraspur* (District Bhilsa).—Gyaraspur possesses a number of interesting archaeological monuments. As some of the monuments have been conserved recently (*vide: Annual Report* for the year 1932-33, page 3) and the place has now been connected with Bhilsa by the Bhilsa-Teonda road it was deemed necessary to put a signboard on roadside at a prominent spot near the village to call attention of motorists and other travellers to the monuments. A large sign-board in Hindi and English engraved on stone slabs was, therefore, made in the year of report. But the work of setting it up is postponed to the next year.

16. *Pawaya-Dhumesvar* (District Gird).—A similar sign-board was made and set up on stone posts at the junction of the fair-weather road branching off from the 9th mile of the Dabra-Bhitarwar Road. This sign-board is meant to advertise (1) Pawaya, the site of the ancient city of Padmavati where some archæological excavations had been carried out and (2) the Dhumesvar Mahadeva temple built up by Maharaja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, some four hundred years ago, which is picturesquely situated on the bank of the Sindh river overlooking a roaring water-fall.

17. *Narwar* (District Narwar).—Two tombs of the Armenian clergymen belonging to the 17th century A. D. exist at Narwar. One of them is in a field near the Dak Bungalow and the other stands also in a field about one mile to the north of the town. The masonry of these tombs had been shaken as it was without any binding mortar. The dry masonry and coping stones of both the tombs were, therefore, dismantled and reset in lime mortar. The two side walls flanking the tomb near the Dak Bungalow were also similarly renewed and a ten feet wide foot-path was laid out in order to provide an easy approach to the tomb. For this purpose the ground was levelled and was covered with *murum*. The compound wall was cut through for making an entrance and the faces of the broken side walls were repaired. The entrance was secured against cattle with horizontal wooden poles fixed in stone uprights, set up to flank the entrance.

18. The masonry of the retaining walls of the platform on which the Ek-Khambha *chhatra* stands, had been damaged in places and the coping slabs which had been laid dry, had been dislodged. The patches of damaged masonry were repaired and the whole line of coping slabs was relaid in lime mortar.

19. *Sondni* (District Mandsaur).—The two huge monolithic pillars of king Yasodharman who expelled the Hunas from Central India, after defeating their leader Mihirakula, about the middle of the 6th century A. D., are well known. They make one of our most important archæological monuments, situated near the deserted hamlet Sondni, about three miles by road to the south east of Mandsaur. An approach road connecting the monument with the Mhow-Neemuch Road was badly needed and the matter had been engaging attention for the last few years. As a result of this a fair-weather road, about a mile in length was constructed by the P. W. D. in the year of report, in order to serve the purpose of the desired approach road.

20. *Udaygiri* (District Bhilsa).—The top of the hill in which the old Caves have been excavated commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country in general and of the two rivers—the Bes and the Betwa which wind their way past the hill, in particular. This struck the imagination of the ex-Home Member (now H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas, 2) during his visit of inspection to the Caves in May 1932.

21. He thereupon ordered the construction of a tea-room at a commanding point on the top of the hill. It was thought that such a room would add to the attraction of the visitors to the Caves as it would afford them a suitable place to take rest after a climb and also to enjoy a view of the charming landscape below. The building was constructed by the P. W. D. and completed towards the close of the last year. But it came in possession of the Archæological Department in the year of report.

22. *Jamli* (District Amjhera).—The old Mahadeva temple at Jamli was re-inspected and measurements were taken for drawing up estimates of its conservation.

(2) Upkeep.

23. The annual upkeep of all monuments already conserved was attended to. This included jungle clearance, filling of pits, cuts and depressions in the ground of the premises caused by the rains, petty repairs to buildings and approaches, application of boiled linseed oil to wood-work and of paint to iron-work, spreading of *bajari* in the compound areas or on approach roads, renewal of white-wash and enamel paint on stone sign-boards and changing of painted iron-sheets on the framed notice-boards.

24. The stone sign-board relating to the tomb of Abul Fazl set up at the junction of the Antri road and the Gwalior-Jhansi road near the Makoda Dak Bungalow had been struck probably by some heavy conveyance. The stone posts were consequently thrown into a leaning position and the inscribed slab had come out of its setting. The whole sign-board was, therefore, dismantled and securely reset. A stone guard-post was added to prevent similar damage in future.

25. The tomb of Tansen at Gwalior had been slightly damaged during the earthquake which occurred on the 15th January 1934. Some of the brackets of the pillars had moved out. They were pushed back into their right positions and the joints were filleted with mortar.

26. The water-pipe which had been set up just at the principal entrance of the magnificent tomb of Mohammad Ghaus at Gwalior, without consulting the Archæological Department, turned the front ground into a marsh causing shabbiness and inconvenience to visitors. The pipe was, therefore, removed to a safe distance.

27. The ground in the back-yard to the *chhatra* of the Rani of Jhansi at Gwalior was very uneven and was lying uselessly. It was levelled by filling up pits and depressions and chopping off high levels and was thus prepared for plantation of fruit trees and vegetables which could bring some income to the Department.

28. The yard in front of the State Offices in the Mandśaur Fort where our monuments namely, the sculpture of Siva and the Torana pillar have been exhibited, was badly disfigured with ugly encum-

brances and platforms, etc., set up in recent years. We had made strong representations during the last two or three years for the removal of the same. It is to be noted with pleasure that the Suba of the District (Mr. S. R. Kadam) has now had the area thoroughly cleared up, tidied up and converted into a decent garden which thus gives a fine setting to our monuments.

VI. Exploration.

(1) Excavations.

29. Some excavations were made at Pawaya in the year of report. Pawaya, the site of the ancient city of Padmavati which was one of the capitals of the Naga kings who flourished in the 3rd and 4th centuries A. D., is situated on the confluence of the rivers Sindh and Parvati about 40 miles to the south-west of Gwalior. The ruins afford a promising site for archaeological excavations. Trial excavations had been carried out here in the year 1924-25 (A. R. 1924-25, page 9) on an artificial mound locally known as *Tila* (hill), situated about a mile to the north of the present village. A large brick platform which probably supported a Brahmanical temple of the early Gupta period had been partially exposed along with some beautiful fragments of stone sculptures and terra cotta figures and decorative pieces. Financial difficulties however, made it impossible to follow up the excavations till the ex-Home Member proposed to take an excursion of tourists to Pawaya and Dhumeshwar in the year of report and ordered the Archaeological Department to develop the excavations of the mound so as to make it an object of interest to visitors. It was with this restricted object in view that the excavations begun nine years ago were resumed and carried one step further, in the year of report. As there were but little funds at our disposal we had to be content with opening up only the east face of the platform.

30. The work was started on the 19th of January 1934 and closed on 16th February 1934. It consisted of removing large heaps of debris from the east face of the platform and levelling and tidying the premises. In the course of this clearing work no new buildings came to light. The excavated antiquities comprised a few insignificant fragments of stone sculptures including an unfinished figure of a standing god of the natural human size, small terra-cotta figures and decorative pieces of the same style as found in the last diggings. Not a single coin or inscription was unearthed. For photographs of these excavations Nos. 130 to 164 of *Appendix G* may be referred to.

(2) Listing of Monuments.

31. In the year of report 34 monuments comprising forts, battlefields, temples, towers, sculptures and *Sati* and memorial pillars, situated at 20 different places were listed (see *Appendix C.*). A brief description of the monuments is given below :—

District Amjhera.

32. *Amjhera*.—The temples and other monuments at this place had already been listed. The monument listed this year is the fort which is only a small residential *garhi*, now in a dilapidated condition. It is built on the plain on the bank of a small tank and is said to be the work of Raja Ramsingh, a son of Raja Maldeo Rathor of Jodhpur who lived in the 19th century A. D. The buildings of interest in the fort are palaces of the Rajas, namely Chaumukha Mahal, Kesaria Mahal and Ranga Mahal, the last one of which possesses some wall paintings, now badly obliterated.

33. *Bagh*.—The fort of Bagh stands on a low hill on the north of the town. It is surrounded by a fortification wall which separates it from another hill which is almost a continuation of the hill of the fort. The fort is now in a very neglected condition and the only building, the ruins of which still survive near the main gate of the fort, is known as the Rajmahal. The construction of the fort is ascribed to one Jasu Patel or Jaswant Singh Bhilala, but according to another version, to Raja Bagh Singh.

34. *Lalgarh*.—Lalgarh is a hill-fort situated about 7 or 8 miles to south-west of Amjhera, on a spur of the Vindhya range, surrounded by a very thick jungle. Raja Lalsingh, a descendant of Raja Ramsingh of Amjhera, built the fort and named it after him. The fort is now in a state of ruins and has no buildings of interest.

District Bhilsa.

35. *Bhilsa*.—The old town of Bhilsa which is surrounded by a fortification wall, now in total ruins, is called *Qila* or fort. But this was never a regular fort. The wall is pierced by three gates, the Bagh gate on the north, the Gandhi gate on the east and the Raisin gate on the south.

District Gird-Gwalior.

36. *Bhitarwar*.—Bhitarwar is 19 miles by road to the west of the Dabra Station on the G. I. P. Railway. The village is situated on both sides of a long low hill which stretches along the left bank of the Parbati river. The part of the village between the river and the hill is considered as the inner one (*bhitar*) and the part on the other side of the hill is, therefore, the outer one (*bahar*). This probably explains the name 'Bhitarwar.'

37. Here the river Parvati has cut its way across a long chain of hills. The fort of Bhitarwar stands picturesquely on the northern part of the hill overlooking the river. As indicated above the fort is isolated from the southern part of the hill by the river and the northern portion of the hill is further fortified into an enclosure named Lachhmangarh. As the two forts stand side by side in a line and the smaller of them

has the name 'Lachhmangarh' it is just possible that the builder intended to name the bigger fort 'Ramgarh.' But this conjecture is not corroborated by any tradition. The Bhitwar fort belongs to the group of forts built by Jat Chiefs in this part of the country. It is said to have been constructed by Bhairaj Shah a Jat Rajput who was connected with Rao Hamir Singh, the founder of the Pichhore Fort.

38. The hill on which the Bhitwar fort is built, slopes down to the river. The fort is divided into three different enclosures standing in a line from north to south at different levels. The lowest or the southern enclosure which abuts on the river has a large bastion containing a *baodi* or step-well which is fed with water from the river by means of a channel cut through the rock. The *baodi* is now silted up. The central enclosure contains the residential buildings which are now in total ruins. The northern enclosure which occupies the highest level has suffered most. This part of the fort was perhaps the most important from the military point of view. A large old unserviceable gun is still perched on one of the northern bastions. The fort is protected on all sides with a number of round bastions which impart it quite a sound appearance from outside. But inside, the fort is only a wreckage.

39. Few forts have such a picturesque natural position as the fort of Bhitwar. On one side stretches a vast deep still pool of water of the Parvati and on the other, the same river assumes quite a different attitude as it sings its way through the rocky shallow channels forming a number of small cascades. A nice little *ghat* with a small two storeyed pavilion is built on the river, below the southern extremity of the fort. Here is a charming spot with good possibilities for a centre of swimming and boating club.

40. *Chait*—It is a hamlet situated about five miles to the north of Karhaia (para. 44 below). About two furlongs to the south-west of the village, on the slope of a low hill are the ruins of Jaina temples of about the 11th century, A. D.

41. The ruins comprise a complete temple in fair preservation, remnants of a few shrines, sculptures and inscribed pillars. The temple, facing the east is set on a platform and consists of a shrine and a *sabha-mandapa*. The shrine is in its original condition and is crowned with a *sikhara* of the usual Indo-Aryan style, but the *sabha-mandapa* is a later repair in which old stones have been employed. The door-frame of the shrine resembles those of the *Sas-Bahu* temples on Gwalior Fort with which the *Chait* temples are almost contemporary. At Chait the figures of Jinas take the place of the Hindu gods carved on the *Sas-Bahu* door-frames. The enshrined idol is a large sculpture of Santinath a little more than 10 feet high, slightly damaged on hands and face. Steps have been constructed on both sides of the idol to enable the worshipper to reach the head of the idol.

42. Higher up the hill are the remnants of a number of shrines. Three of them stand in a row facing the east with a fourth one at the

southern end, facing north. There are traces of many more shrines. Among the ruins are some loose (memorial ?) pillars bearing figures and Sanskrit inscriptions carved on them but now obliterated. One of these pillars still stands erect, another is lying entirely on the ground and the third survives in a fragment. An inscription on one of these pillars is dated in V. S. 1183 (A. D. 1126). A number of fragments of Jaina figures are scattered here and there in the neighbourhood. Down on the plain at the foot of the hillock stands an isolated group of two large idols of Jaina Tirthamkaras of about double the height of a man. The feet of the idols are buried in earth. The distinctive marks (*lanchhanas*) if they exist on the pedestals, are not visible, thus making the identification impossible at present.

43. *Himmatgarh*.—The hill-fort of Himmatgarh stands on an isolated hill at the southern end of the Panniar pass about six miles to the south east of Panniar (see para. 49). The height of the hill may be about 150 feet above the ground. The village and an irrigation tank lie at its foot on the east and the north-east respectively. Himmatgarh is also a Jat fort and may be contemporary with the forts of Pichhore and Bhitwar. The fortification wall and bastions are in tact but the residential buildings and the temple of goddess inside the fort are in ruins. There is a covered reservoir of water, built in the form of an oblong tank of masonry measuring 38' × 31' × 18' approximately. Five old unserviceable guns are lying on the fort.

44. *Karhaia*.—It is about 12 miles to the north of the village Devri on the Bhitwar-Harsi road. It is a seat of Paramara Rajputs. The ruins of a *garhi* built by the Paramaras exist on the slope of a hill to the west of the village. There are a few charming spots in the jungle round about Karhaia where temples and other buildings have been constructed during the last two centuries such as Makaradhwaja, Banakhandeshvar Mahadeva temple, Goleshvar Mahadeva temple, etc. But none of these are of archæological interest.

45. Makaradhwaja is about three miles to the north-west of Karhaia. There is a natural cavern in a rock in the side of a hill about 400 feet above ground level. A natural spring of water gushes out of the hill-side and is fitted with a stone spout in the shape of a cow's head (*gomukha*). Near-by are a few stone images not very old. One of them is that of Hanuman, locally called Makaradhwaja from which the spot takes its name. A tall seven storeyed tower of stone masonry (32' × 32' at the base and 17' 6" × 9' 9" at the top) is built here, perhaps intended to serve as a place of safety against wild beasts and inroads of depredators. An inscribed stone post near-by bears the date 7th September 1864, Saka 1720 with which the tower is probably contemporary.

46. Banakhandeshvar Mahadeva temple is about a mile to the west of Karhaia. It is situated on the plains at the foot of a chain of hills which runs north to south. The temple is said to be only about 50 years old. There are a shady grove and a well to the front of the temple and

a natural spring of water at a short distance to the south-west, where tigers come to quench their thirst. It is an ideal place for a camp of boy-scouts.

47. *Golleshvar Mahadeva temple* is situated on the slope of a hill about a mile to the south-west of Karhaia. The temple stands amidst a number of platforms (*samadhīs*), open rooms and water cisterns, and is almost enveloped in thick jungle trees. Near the shrine are a few memorial pillars with usual sculpture representing warriors killed in battle. A *Gosain* named Santoshpuri was the founder of this temple and the above mentioned *samadhīs* here belong to the different members of his line.

48. *Mastura*.—The place is about 25 miles to the west of Dabra Station (G. I. P. Rly). It possesses a small fort built by a Jat Chief Bhairaj Shah whose beautiful *chhatri* still stands outside the village in a good condition. The fort is built in the plain and is fortified with three lines of walls and further strengthened with two ditches. Only two buildings now survive in the fort in a fairly good condition. One of these survivors is a single storeyed building locally called Kachheri and the other one is Zanana Mahal, a double storeyed edifice built of red sandstone. A useless gun is lying in the fort.

49. *Panniar*.—A small village on the Agra-Bombay road about 15 miles to the south of Gwalior. There is a *garhi* built by Jagannath Singh an ancestor of the present Rajput family which is still living in the *garhi*. This small fort is perched on a prominence immediately to the south-west of the village and is surrounded by two lines of fortification walls. The outer wall is now in ruins and the inner one which is still in good condition, is strengthened by bastions. An unserviceable gun is lying in the north-west bastion. Besides the residential houses, the fort contains a temple of Rama and a room near the north-east bastion known as *Bungala* which overlooks the village.

50. The battle-field of Panniar lies in a pass about 3 miles to the east of the village. Here a battle was fought between the Scindia's army and the British forces on December 29th, 1843. The site is marked by rough stone post on which the words *Jung Panniar* are crudely engraved in Hindi.

51. *Pawaya*.—The fort of Pawaya occupies a picturesque position in the fork between the Sindh and the Parvati rivers. It is built mostly of old bricks quarried from the ruins of the ancient city of Padmavati. A Persian inscription discovered a few months ago shows that this fort was built in A. D. 1512 by Vazir Safdar Khan, a governor under Sikandar Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi and that the place was designated "Askandarabad" after the name of the Sultan. The fort is protected on all sides by a number of bastions and is now a mere wreckage overgrown with a thick jungle. It contains no buildings of interest, but outside the south-east extremity of the fort is a Siva temple and a *ghat* reaching down to the water.

52. *Pichhore*.—The two monuments listed at Pichhore in the year of report are an isolated round tower in the market place and a large empty brick building near the present Tehsil Office. The tower is 33 feet high and has a circumference of 20' 9". The other building is popularly believed to have been a temple but its design appears to show that it was rather intended to be a *kachheri* or Darbar hall. It is now in a very dilapidated condition. A room with old wall paintings which is now included in the Tehsil premises, is of some interest.

53. *Salbai*.—Salbai is situated about a mile to the north of the Dabra-Bhitarwar Road. The fort stands on a low hillock to the south-west of the village. The fort has a double fortification wall which has a number of round bastions. It is now breached in several places and is in an advanced condition of decay. There are no buildings of interest in the fort except a modern shrine of Ganesa and Sarasvati and a small domed temple of Siva on the southern slope of the hillock, outside the fort-wall. The two entrance gates are called Sadar Darwaza and Hathi Darwaza. Salbai fort was founded by Jats and the place is of historical interest as the scene of a treaty which was concluded between the Marathas and the East India Company in 1782.

54. *Sevai*.—The village is three miles north of Chitauli on the Mastura irrigation canal. Some pieces of old sculptures are placed on a platform to the east of the village. A figure of god Vishnu with miniatures of the ten incarnations on the frame, a sculpture of Siva-Parvati and another of Surya are seen in the collection. An old *sati* pillar with an obliterated inscription stands beside the platform. On a hillock about a furlong to the south of this platform, on the bank of the canal is lying a sculpture of *Surya-kamala* in two places. A miniature figure of a god probably Surya is carved on each of the four faces. Another similar sculpture complete in one piece but with the figures of Ganesa, Durga, Siva and Kartikeya carved on the four faces is lying on the bank of the canal, a little further to the south.

55. *Sirohi*.—This village is about three miles to the west of Dabra Station (G. I. P. Rly.). On the low hill to the south-west of the village is a large temple of Rama which is the only centre of attraction for the village. The temple is protected by a fortified enclosure and is more or less a *garhi* which also includes a residential building where the *Mahant* lives. The temple was built over 100 years ago by Mahant Haridasa who was granted a *muafi* during the reign of Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia.

District Esagarh.

56. *Chanderi*.—Two buildings near the Paramesvara Tal identified in the year of report are the *Chhatris* of Durjana Singh and Aniruddha Singh the Bundela Rajas of Chanderi.

District Mandsaur.

57. *Jeeran*.—This village is situated 10 miles south of Neemuch. The fort or *garhi* of Jeeran is situated on a hillock surrounded on three

sides by the village habitation and on the fourth side by a sheet of water. The fort wall which is punctuated with bastions is intact on all sides except on the south, where it is damaged. There are at present no important buildings in the fort. The fort is said to be the work of Raja Hari Singh of Ometh, a relative of the Rana of Udaipur. It came to Mahadji Scindia as a compensation for the military expenses and is now included in the Jagir of Sardar Sitole.

58. *Mandsaur*.—Is situated on the B. B. and C. I. Rly. (Malwa Rajputana Branch) and also on the Mhow-Neemuch Road. It is a very ancient place. The fort of Mandsaur stands on a prominence on the left bank of the Siwana river and is said to have been founded by Alla-ud-din Khilji in the 14th century but was considerably improved by Hoshang Shah of Malwa, a century later. Mandsaur has seen many important events since then.

59. The fort is built chiefly of old material. Several carvings taken from old temples are seen built into the walls. The fortification wall is now badly damaged and demolished in many places. No old buildings of interest now stand inside the fort except the ruins of *hamams* (baths) near a Fakir's residence. New buildings for State Offices have recently been constructed inside the fort and two archaeological monuments have been set up in the garden in front of the office buildings.

60. *Ratangarh*.—Ratangarh fort stands on a hill rising about 300 feet above the surrounding ground commanding a beautiful view of the landscape and of the village that lies at its foot on the south. Ratangarh is about 30 miles to the north of Neemuch and the road ascends the hill by sharp windings presenting a beautiful spectacle when viewed from the top of the hill. A projecting spur of the hill with a level top is fortified with a structural wall projected at intervals with bastions. Three successive lines of ditches guard it on the eastern side on which it is connected with the tableland. The fort is in ruins and no old buildings of interest are existing. There are, however, a large masonry tank for storage of water and a few round masonry cisterns for storing corn.

District Shajapur.

61. *Polai*.—This village lies about 15 miles by cart-track to the south-west of Shajapur. It possesses an old temple of Siva and a rectangular water tank (*Kund*). The tank is in a very dilapidated condition. Both these monuments are of little architectural or historical importance.

62. *Shajapur*.—Shajapur is the headquarters of the district of the same name and is 9 miles by road from Berchha Station on the Bhopal-Ujjain Branch of the G. I. P. Rly. It is also connected with the Agra-Bombay Road. The town was founded in the reign of Shah Jahan and named after him.

63. The fort stands on the bank of the river Lakhundar. The fort-wall is well-preserved. The fort contains no old buildings except the

Bada of Tara Bai Sahiba, wife of Maharaja Jankoji Rao Scindia, which is comparatively a late structure. The State Offices are now located within the fort.

(3) Epigraphy.

64. Seven inscriptions were copied or noticed in the year of report, out of which three are in Sanskrit, three in Hindi, and one in Persian. (See *Appendix D*).

65. The first three Sanskrit inscriptions which are written in old Nagari characters have been discovered in the ruins of an old Jaina temple at Chait in District Gird. Two of these inscriptions are dated in V. S. 1182 and 1183, *i. e.*, A. D. 1125 and 1126 respectively. One of them records the names of certain Jaina Pandits and their disciples while the other is too much obliterated to be made out. The third inscription which has preserved the date and the name of the month, the year being lost in the broken portion, records the installation of some object probably of a Jaina image by Vrishabha Sena a disciple of Padma Sena.

66. Two of the inscriptions in Nagari script and Hindi language are dated in V. S. 1765 and 1806, *i. e.*, A. D. 1708 and 1749 respectively. One of them is put upon a *chhatra*, recording the death of an ascetic Surati Rama, while the other mentions the installation of images of Radha and Krishna near Chanderi by a female devotee, for the welfare of the ruling King, Queen and the public of the town during the reign of Maharaja Mana Singh. The third Hindi inscription from Karhaia dated in V. S. 1864 (A. D. 1807) is mostly illegible.

67. The Persian inscription which was discovered in a villager's house at Pawaya, is engraved on a stone which was used as a washing-stone. It is of some historical interest. The record is composed in verse and relates to the construction of a fort named 'Askandarabad' by the order of Safdar Khan Vazir during the reign of Sikandar Lodi, the foundation being laid on Saturday in the month of Rajab in A. H. 911 (A. D. 1512). As we find no other place known as 'Askandarabad' in this vicinity, it may safely be presumed that Pawaya itself was renamed after Sikandar Shah, the last Lodi King of Delhi. Sikandar Lodi made several raids on Gwalior and Narwar, and it is just possible that Vazir Safdar Khan who was the Governor at Narwar built the fort at Pawaya and named the place after his master.

(4) Numismatics.

68. In the year of report 131 coins were examined comprising 1 of gold, 128 of silver and 2 of billon (See *Appendix E*).

69. The gold coin which belongs to Qutub-ud-din Mubarak Shah dated A. H. 720 (A. D. 1320) and minted at Delhi was purchased from a local dealer. Out of the 128 silver coins, 2 were purchased locally. One of them belongs to Samantadeva King of Kabul and Punjab (10th century, A. D.) and the other to Islam Shah son of Sher Shah Sur

Sultan of Delhi. The remaining 126 coins were received as treasure-trove finds unearthed in the State. One of these coins is of Shah Alam II and all the rest are of Scindia dynasty representing two types of Daulat Rao, three types of Jankoji Rao, and one of Jayaji Rao. Lastly, two billon coins of Shams-ud-din Altamsh (type A and type B) were purchased from the Central Museum, Lahore.

VII. Museums.

(1) *Archæological Museum at Gujar Mahal, Gwalior.*

70. In the year of report, 40 antiquities were added to the Archæological Museum at Gujar Mahal. They comprise 1 brass image, 1 stone inscription, 1 palm-leaf manuscript, 5 old coins and 32 miniature paintings (see *Appendix F.*)

71. The acquisitions made in the last year were properly exhibited. This included the fixing of a stone lintel of a door-frame and a stone frieze of musicians. New polished wooden frames with glass panes for the exhibition of paintings and coin cases for showing the electro-typed coins were prepared. The old paintings exhibited hitherto were without labels. This deficiency was supplied in the year under report and labels showing the subject of the painting and the school of the art were printed and pasted on the paintings. The sky lights in the roof of the room in which the copies of Bagh frescoes have been exhibited were fitted with ground glass panes in place of ordinary glass which admitted direct sun which was injurious to the paintings. The faded numbers of some rooms were repainted. The avenue of plants flanking the entrance passage to the Gujar Mahal was strengthened. The pot garden inside the Museum building was also enlarged and re-arranged. In short, every effort is being made to make the Museum more and more educative and attractive.

72. The Museum has been maintaining its popularity. Indeed few outsiders who visit Gwalior go without seeing the Archæological Museum. The number of Foreign and Indian visitors who recorded their names in the Visitors' Book maintained at the Museum in the year under report, was 98 and 302 respectively, but the actual number of visitors was indeed much larger. Among the distinguished visitors to the Museum the following names may be mentioned :—

(1) Mr. Raja Bahadur, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Patiala State ; (2) Hon'ble Mrs. Hopewell, Guildford, England ; (3) Dr. U. N. Ghosal, M. A., Ph. D., Secretary, Greater India Society, Calcutta ; (4) Lt.-Col. Wilson, Resident at Gwalior ; (5) Prof. M. R. Palande, M. T. B. College, Surat ; (6) Mr. A. Rolland Thomas, Journalist and Mrs. Thomas, England ; (7) Dr. Waldshmidt, Indologist and Mrs. Waldshmidt, Berlin ; (8) Mr. B. Ghosal, M. A., Superintendent of Archæology, Bhopal State ; (9) Shrimant Rao Bahadur Maharaja Seturam Saheb Pawar of Dhar and (10) Mr. Charles Rainer, Architect, Budapest.

(2) *Collection of Sculptures at the Mahakal Temple, Ujjain.*

73. Twenty-four pieces of sculptures mostly representing the various gods of the Hindu Pantheon were added to the collection at Mahakal Temple, Ujjain (See *Appendix G*). These were presented by Ganapati Shastri Joshi of Ujjain who found them in the diggings in his house in the Pandariba Mohalla of Ujjain City. His example deserves to be copied by others. The Department is grateful to this gentleman.

VIII. Publications.

74. An enlarged and illustrated edition '*Guide to Surwaya*' was printed and published. A copy of it along with an album of original photographs was presented to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on the auspicious occasion of his birthday.

75. '*A brief Directory of important places of Archæological interest in Gwalior State*' was published. This will be incorporated as Part II of the book '*Archæology in Gwalior*'.

76. Thirty-seven Half-tone blocks were prepared and illustration plates printed from them for different publications of the Department, viz., *Annual Reports, a Guide to Archæological Museum*, etc.

77. Five articles on Archæological subjects were contributed to different Papers and Journals as detailed in Para 5 Sub-para (n) above.

IX. Important Events.

78. The only event of importance, worthy of mention, was the visit of Hon'ble Col. Macnabb, A. G. G., Central India, to the Bagh Caves on the 27th November 1933. He was accompanied by Mr. K. S. Fitze, C. I. E., Political Agent, Southern States of Central India and Mrs. Fitze and Mr. Egerton, I. C. S., Secretary to the A. G. G. and Mrs. Egerton. The party was entertained to lunch at the Caves by the Suba of the Amjhera District on behalf of the Darbar and shown round the Caves by the Superintendent of Archæology.

X. Photographs and Drawings.

79. Two hundred and four photographs were taken (*Appendix H*.) and 461 bromide prints from old and new negatives were made for :—

- (a) the usual set required for the Annual Record.
- b) the Darbar Album accompanying *Annual Administration Report*
- (c) meeting the demands from scholars and the public and
- 'd) an Album presented to His Highness the Maharaja.

80. Two sets of five albums, each of selected photographs of monuments and antiquities in the State were labelled and exhibited for the

use of visitors. Permanent numbers were printed and pasted on about 1,300 photo-negatives prepared between the years 1970 and 1979.

81. Sixteen drawings, including shaded copies of ornamental details of some of the architectural parts of the *Sas-Bahu* temples on the Gwalior Fort, the reconstructed plan of the excavated temple at Gyaraspur and a design of sculptures to be engraved on the pillar for the Johar Memorial at the Chanderi Fort, were prepared. In preparing the copies of ornamental designs Mr. V. M. Shavrikar, Draftsman of this office was assisted by Mr. S. B. Kekre, a Draftsman lent by the P. W. D. For details see (*Appendix I.*)

XI. Office Library.

82. 144 books were added to the Office Library during the year of report. They comprise books on Archæology, Art, History, Architecture, and allied subjects. Of these 101 were purchased and the rest were received as presents from the Government of India, Provincial Governments, the Governments of Indian States and other public institutions to whom our thanks are due. A classified list of the above books is set forth in *Appendix J.*

XII. Income and Expenditure.

83. The income realised and the expenditure incurred by the Department under various heads of the budget will be found in *Appendices K* and *L* respectively. Thus the annual income came to Rs. 211-12-0 and the expenditure including special grants amounted to Rs. 21,886-4-3 during the year under report.

XIII. Miscellaneous.

84. The work of the Gwalior Archæological Department was referred to in Dr. K. P. Jayaswal's Presidential address of the Seventh All-India Oriental Conference which met at Baroda in December 1933, in the following words of appreciation:—

“ I would take this occasion to thank publicly on your behalf the State and the Government of Gwalior for the care which they take in the preservation of ancient monuments in their State. Mr. Garde, the Archæological Superintendent, deserves special mention. Their administration in this behalf is an example to the rest of India. Every ancient building, both major and minor, is carefully conserved, roads made for its approach, and the approaches to the buildings notified and placarded on the spot.”

XIV. Concluding Remarks.

85. In conclusion, the undersigned owes a deep debt of gratitude to Shrimant Khase Saheb Powar, ex-Home Member (now His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas, 2) and Lt.-Col. Sir Hashmat Ullah Khan Saheb the present Home Member, for general direction, valuable suggestions and unfailing courtesy.

M. B. GARDE,
Superintendent of Archæology,
Gwalior State.

PART II.

APPENDIX A.

Tour Diary of the Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior State, for the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
August 1933.		
10th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
11th.	Halt at Shivpuri.	
12th.	Shivpuri to Surwaya and back to Gwalior.	
November 1933.		
16th-17th.	Gwalior to Surwaya.	
18th-19th.	Surwaya to Chanderi.	
20th-21st.	Halt at Chanderi.	
22nd-24th.	Chanderi to Bagh.	
25th-27th.	Halt at Bagh.	
28th.	Bagh to Tanda.	
29th.	Tanda to Jamli and back.	
30th.	Tanda to Mandu <i>via</i> Dhar.	
December 1933.		
1st.	Halt at Mandu.	
2nd.	Mandu to Akoliya <i>via</i> Dhar.	
3rd.	Akoliya to Indore (thence on leave for two days.)	
6th.	Indore to Binaganj D. B.	
7th.	Binaganj D. B. to Shivpuri.	
8th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
19th.	Gwalior to Antri, Pichhore, Sirohi and Dabra D. B.	
20th.	Dabra to Salbai, Pawaya, Dhumesvar and back to Gwalior.	
29th.	Gwalior to Panniar battle-field, Himmatgarh and back to Gwalior.	

APPENDIX A.—(contd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
January 1934.		
18th.	Gwalior to Pawaya.	
19th.	Halt at Pawaya.	
20th.	Pawaya to Karhaia.	
21st.	Karhaia to Makaradhwaja, Chait and back.	
22nd.	Karhaia to Bhitwar.	
23rd.	Halt at Bhitwar.	
24th.	Bhitwar to Pawaya.	
25th-28th.	Halt at Pawaya.	
29th.	Pawaya to Antri and back to Gwalior.	
February 1934.		
5th.	Gwalior to Pawaya.	
6th.	Pawaya to Gwalior.	
15th.	Gwalior to Pawaya.	
16th.	Halt at Pawaya.	
17th.	Pawaya to Gwalior.	
March 1934.		
28th.	Gwalior to Narwar.	
29th.	Narwar to Shivpuri.	
30th.	Shivpuri to Chanderi.	
31st.	Halt at Chanderi.	
April 1934.		
1st.	Halt at Chanderi.	
2nd.	Chanderi to Panchamnagar and back.	
3rd.	Chanderi to Narwar and then to Mohana D. B.	
4th.	Mohana D. B. to Gwalior.	
May 1934. 18th-19th.	Gwalior to Sardarpore D. B.	

APPENDIX A.—(*concl'd.*)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
20th.	Sardarpore to Bagh Caves.	
21st-22nd.	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
23rd.	Bagh to Ujjain.	
24th.	Halt at Ujjain.	
25th.	Ujjain to Bhilsa.	
26th.	Bhilsa to Kham Baba, Udaygiri and back.	
26th.	Bhilsa to Udaypur.	
27th.	Udaypur to Gwalior.	

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Monuments conserved during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

No.	Place.	Name of Monument conserved	AMOUNT SANCTIONED		TOTAL.	AMOUNT SPENT.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			Current Year.	Last Year.		Current Year.	Last Year.		
1	Chanderi Fort.	Engraving and fitting on site a Johar sculpture.	Rs. a. p. 355 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 355 0 0	Rs. a. p. 301 12 6	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 301 12 6	
2	"	Johar <i>chhatri</i> ...	...	151 12 8	151 12 8	...	102 15 11	102 15 11	
3	"	Repairs to a Christian tomb.	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	31 3 0	...	31 3 0	
4	Bagh	Special repairs to caves.	...	763 4 9	763 4 9	...	763 4 9	763 4 9	
5	"	Do.	5,000 0 0	...	5,000 0 0	1,776 6 3	...	1,776 6 3	
6	Gyaraspur	Making a road-side sign-board and putting it on site.	192 0 0	...	192 0 0	134 7 6	...	134 7 6	
7	Narwar	Repairs to Armenian tombs, approach foot-path and platform of Ek-khambha <i>chhatri</i> .	132 0 0	...	132 0 0	130 1 3	...	130 1 3	
8	Pawaya	Making a road-side sign-board and putting it on site.	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	99 15 8	...	99 15 8	
Total			5 815 0 0	915 1 5	6,730 1 5	2 473 14 2	866 4 8	3,340 2 10	

APPENDIX C.

Monuments Listed during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Class.
District Amjhera.			
1	Amjhera	Fort with old buildings.	III
2	Bagh	" " " " " " " "	III
3	Lalgarh	" " " " " " " "	III
District Bhilsa.			
4	Bhilsa	Fort (fortification wall with gates)	III
District Esagarh.			
5	Chanderi	Chhatri of Maharaja Devisingh	II
6	"	" " " " Aniruddhasingh	II
District Gird-Gwalior.			
7	Bhitarwar	Fort.	III
8	"	Another small fort named Lachhmangarh ..	III
9	Chait	Ruins of Jaina shrines including three inscribed pillars.	III
10	"	A Jaina temple of Santinath	II
11	"	An isolated group of two large idols of Jinas, standing.	II
12	"	Some stray fragments of Jaina sculptures ..	III
13	Himmatgarh	Fort with ruined buildings and five old guns ..	III
14	Karhaia	A ruined <i>garhi</i>	III
15	"	Banakhandesvar Mahadeva temple	II
16	"	Golesvar Mahadeva temple	III
17	"	Some memorial pillars near above	III
18	"	Makaradhvaj and a seven storeyed tower ..	II
19	Mastura	Fort with old buildings	III

APPENDIX C.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Class.
20	Panniar	<i>Garhi</i> with residential quarters	III
21	„	A memorial pillar on the battle-field ..	II
22	Pawaya	<i>Garhi</i> built of old bricks brought from ruins of the ancient city of Padmavati.	III
23	Pichhore	Ruins of a <i>Mahal</i>	III
24	„	An old tower	II
25	Salbai	A ruined <i>garhi</i>	III
26	Sevai	A collection of old sculptures on a platform ..	III
27	„	An inscribed <i>sati</i> pillar	III
28	„	A Surya-Kamala sculpture in two pieces ..	III
29	„	Another Surya-Kamala sculpture complete in one piece.	III
30	Sirohi	Temple of Rama	II
District Mandasor.			
31	Mandasor	Fort with modern buildings	III
32	Jeeran (Jagir)	Fort	III
33	Ratangarh	„	III
District Shajapur.			
34	Shajapur	Fort	III

APPENDIX D.

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	P u r p o r t .		REMARKS.
								9	10	
1	Chanderi.	District Esagarh. On the pedestal of a sculpture in a <i>Ghumati</i> near Parmesvara Tal.	4	6	7	8				
			6	Nagari	Hindi.	Maharaja Man Singh.	Friday <i>Vaisakha</i> sudi 13, V. S. 1806 Saka 1671 (A. D. 1749)			Records the installation of images of Radha and Krishna in a <i>Ghumati</i> (kiosque) in (near) the town of Chanderi by Sri Nandi (?) Bhagatini (female devotee) for the welfare of the ruling king and queen and the public of the town during the reign of Maharaja Mansingh Bundella. The name of the writer of the inscription is given as Acharya Patakhiram.
2	"	On a slab bearing foot-prints in a <i>Chhatra</i>	4	"	"	"	V. S. 1765 (A. D. 1708)			Records the death of an ascetic named Surati (?) Rama to whose memory evidently the <i>Chhatra</i> is sacred.
3	Chait.	District Gird (Gwalior). On a pillar standing in the ruins of a Jain temple.	6	Old Nagari	Sanskrit.	"	<i>Magha sudi</i> 5, V. S. 1183 (A. D. 1126)			The record is fragmentary and is too much obliterated to be made out.

APPENDIX D.

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	P u r p o r t .	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Gird-Gwalior. —(contd.).							
4	Chait.	On a pillar lying loose on the ground in the ruins of a Jaina temple.	6	Old Nagari	Sanskrit	...	V. S. 1182 (A. D. 1125)	Records the names of certain Jaina Pandits and their disciples. The only legible name is Vijaya Sena.	
5	"	On a fragment of a pillar in the same ruins as above.	5	"	"	...	Friday (<i>Phalgun</i> ?) Vadi 2 (year is lost).	Records the installation of some object, possibly an image by Vrishabha Sena, disciple of Padma Sena. The name of Pandit Kanaka Sena and his disciple Vijaya Sena are also given. There were two more names of disciples, which are illegible.	
6	Karhaja.	On a stone-post near Makara-dhwaja Tower.	18	Nagari	Hindi	...	V. S. 1864 (A. D. 1807)	Mostly illegible.	Not copied.
7	Pawaya.	On a loose stone recovered from a villager's house.	10	Naskh	Persian	Sikandar Lodi.	A. H. 911 (A. D. 1512)	Records the construction of a fort named "Askandarabad" by order of Safdar Khan Vazir during the reign of Sikandar Lodi in the year A. H. 911.	Removed to Arch. Museum at Gwalior.

APPENDIX E.

List of Coins Examined during the year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Serial No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	Number of coins.
1	Samant Deva, king of Kabul.	10 cent. A. D.	..	Silver	1
2	Shams-ud-din Al-tamsh.	..	Type A.	Billon	1
3	..	..	.. B.	..	1
4	Qutub-ud-din Mubarak Shah I.	A. H. 720	Delhi	Gold	1
5	Islam Shah Sur, Sultan of Delhi.	..	..	Silver	1
6	Shah Alam II (1759-1806).	A. H. 1190 R. Y. 17	..	..	1
7	Daulatrao Scindia with Shah Alam's legend (1794-1827).	A. H. 1197 (?)	..	..	1
8	..	A.H.1211 R. Y. 39	..	..	3
9	..	R. Y. 44	..	..	2
10	..	R. Y. 48	..	..	1
11	Daulatrao Scindia with Akbar's II legend.	A.H.1221 R. Y. 1	..	..	1
12	..	A.H.1228 R. Y. 7	..	..	1
13	..	A.H.1230 R. Y. 9	..	..	1
14	..	A.H.1231 R. Y. 10	..	..	2
15	..	R. Y. 12	..	..	1
16	..	A.H.1234 R. Y. 14	..	..	1
17	..	R. Y. 18	..	..	1
18	..	A.H.1241	..	..	1

APPENDIX E.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	Number of coins.
19	Daulatrao Scindia with Akbar's II legend	..	..	Silver	1
20	Jankojirao Scindia in Baijabai's Regency, (1827-43) with Akbar II's legend (conven- tional)	R. Y. 23	..	„	6
21	„	R. Y. 23	with mark ज.	„	4
22	„	R. Y. 23	„ जे	„	5
23	Jayajirao Scindia, (1843-86) with con- ventional legend of Akbar II.	R. Y. 23	..	„	93
				Total ..	131

APPENDIX F.

**Antiquities Added to the Archæological Museum, Gwallior,
during the year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.**

No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS.
		Stone inscription.		
1	Pawaya.	A Persian inscription ..	1'11"X1'5½"X4¼"	
		Metal Object.		
2	..	A camel with a Rajput couple riding on it.	..	Purchased.
		Paintings.		
3	..	A scene of Rama's return to Ayodhya after his marriage (Kangra School).	..	"
4	..	Ladies of the palace receiving Rama and the party at the gate (Kangra School).	..	"
5	..	Bharata meeting Rama at Chitrakuta (Kangra School).	..	"
6	..	News of Dasasratha's death communicated to Rama, Sita and Lakshmana in exile (Kangra School).	..	"
7	..	A king in Darbar with his courtiers (Kangra School).	..	"
8	..	A Rani playing <i>Holi</i> in harem.	..	"
9	..	Meeting of lovers, standing on a pedestal.	..	"
10	..	A Muhammadan lady playing on a guitar (represents Malhara Raga).	..	"
11	..	Radha sitting in her apartment and Krishna talking to her old maid at the gate (Rajput School).	..	"
12	..	Maharana Pratap Singh of Udaypur (Rajput School).	..	"

APPENDIX F.—(contd.)

S. No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS
13	..	General Babu Rao Angre (Gwalior School).	..	Purchased.
14	..	Colonel Jacob (Gwalior School).	..	"
15	..	Sardar Vithal Rao Scindia, Chhaoniwale (Gwalior School).	14"X9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"
16	..	Sardar Bapu Bhaiya Jinsiwale (Gwalior School).	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "X8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
17	..	Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia (Gwalior School).	17"X13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
18	..	Mahant Ghanshyamdas Ramanandi	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "X10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
19	..	" Ram Das Tekriwale (Gwalior School).	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "X10"	"
20	..	Rani of Lahar, Damoh (Wife of Budha Singhji, Rajput School).	10"X8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"
21	..	Sardar Lakshmana Rao Narasingh Rao Shitole (Gwalior School).	6"X4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
22	..	Sardar Narsingh Rao Baba Saheb Shitole (Gwalior School).	24"X16"	"
23	..	Sardar Appa Saheb Angre (Gwalior School).	18"X15"	"
24	..	Sardar Mannu Bhaiya Scindia (Gwalior School).	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ "X14"	"
25	..	A man playing on flute surrounded by women, another woman drawing out water from well and being gazed by three youths (Rajput School).	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "X8"	"
26	..	A scene in harem, a woman gets up from her bed and her maid rolls it up (Rajput School).	Do.	"
27	..	Chingiz Khan with a hawk in his hand.	17"X11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
28	..	Mulla-do-Pyaja (Mughal School).	"	"

APPENDIX F.—(concl'd.)

S. No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS.
29	..	Asad Khan, a minister in S h a h Jahan's time (Mughal School).	17"X11½"	Purchased
30	..	Umar Khaiyyam sitting under a tree with a cup and a bottle of wine (Persian School).	15"X11"	"
31	..	Pirji Sri Botal Saheb sitting along a <i>gaddi</i> (Gwalior School).	11"X9"	"
32	..	Jean Baptiste seated on a chair (Gwalior School).	11"X8½"	"
33	..	Nadir Shah, king of Persia on horse-back.	12"X9½"	"
34	..	Birbal (Mughal School).	17"X11½"	"
Coins.				
35	..	A gold coin of Qutub-ud-din Mubarak Shah.	..	"
36	..	A silver coin of Islam Shah, son of Sher Shah Sur, Sultan of Delhi.	..	"
37	..	A silver coin of Samanta Deva, a king of Kabul and Punjab.	..	"
38	..	A billon coin of Shams-ud-din Altamsh (Type A).	..	"
39	..	A billon coin of Shams-ud-din Altamsh 2 (Type B).	..	"
Miscellaneous.				
40	..	A manuscript on palm leaves.	..	"

APPENDIX G.

Antiquities Added to the Museum of Archæology, Ujjain,
during the Year 1933-34 Samvat 1990.

S. No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.
Stone sculptures.			
1	Ujjain.	A fragment with a miniature goddess seated	7"X7"X4"
2	"	A fragment of a head with curly hair.	7"X5"X2½"
3	"	A carved fragment	9"X5"X3½"
4	"	Bust of Siva holding <i>trisula</i> in upper right hand and with matted hair on head (broken).	1"X8"X6"
5	"	Siva and Parvati seated, with Nandi below.	2'X1'2"X7"
6	"	Kirtimukha	1'10"X1'6"X7"
7	"	A four armed god standing (feet broken),	8"X5½"X3"
8	"	Two Standing miniature figures (a fragment).	9"X5"X2"
9	"	Parvati standing, practising penance.	1'10"X1'X4"
10	"	Front of a lion fragment ..	1'8"X10"X1'
11	"	Eight armed Ganesa (?) (fragmentary).	1'10"X1'2"
12	"	Two standing figures, a god and a goddess(?)	2'1"X10"X6"
13	"	Standing Brahma	1'5"X10"
14	"	Siva slaying Gajasura (?) ..	2'1"X1'4"X5"
15	"	A head	9"X8"X6"
16	"	A four armed goddess seated (worn-out).	1'X6"X4"

APPENDIX G.

S. No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.
17	Ujjain.	A decorative carving (foliage) ..	9"X11"X3"
18	"	A standing Surya (damaged) ..	2'X11"X5"
19	"	" " ..	1'6"X1'X4"
20	"	A seated Kubera	1'8"X1'X7"
21	"	Lower portion of a standing figure.	1'3"X9"X5"
22	"	A standing four-armed god with hands disposed as follows:— beginning from the upper right (1) bestowing a gift (2) holding <i>trisula</i> (3) skull-crowned mace and (4) a club.	2'5"X1'X10"
23	"	Upper fragment of a standing god.	1'8"X1'X4"
24	"	Head of Trimurti	1'6"X1'6"X1'

NOTE.—All the above antiquities have been received as a present from
Pt. Ganapati Shastri Joshi of Ujjain

APPENDIX H.

Photo-Negatives taken during the year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
District Amjhera.			
1	Amjhera	Fort, general view	Full
2	"	" Rangamahar, front view	Half
3	"	" " back view	Full
4	"	" Chaumukha mahar	Half
5	"	" front gate	"
6	Bagh	" general view	Full
7	"	Cave No.2, interior pillars, before conservation.	"
8	"	Fort, near view from town	"
9	"	" gate	Half
10	"	Cave No. 2, pillars	Full
11	"	" 2, a round column	"
12	"	" 2, a round column after dismantling earth work.	"
13	"	" 2, Naga chapel at N. E. end, before conservation.	"
14	"	" 2, Chapel at S. W. end, before conservation.	Half
15	"	" 4, door-frame of dagoba shrine, before conservation.	Full
16	"	" 4, cells on the right side of dagoba shrine.	"
17	"	" 4, " left "	"
18	"	" 4, pillar No. 30, before conservation.	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
19	Bagh	Cave No. 4, base of pillar No. 30, before conservation.	Full
20	"	" 4, " " ..	Half
21	"	" 4, " " ..	"
22	"	" 4, pillar No. 31, before conservation	Full
23	"	" 4, 32, " ..	"
24	"	" 4, 29, " ..	"
25	Jamli	Siva temple, front view	Quarter.
26	"	" back "	"
27	Lalgarh	Fort, general view	Full
28	"	" south-gate	"
29	"	" north-west bastion	Half
District Bhilsa.			
30	Bhilsa.	Fort, general view from N. E.	Full.
31	"	" Raisain <i>darwaza</i>	"
32	"	" Partial view from north	Half.
33	"	" a bastion	"
34	Udaygiri.	Excavated platform of a temple on the hill, north face.	"
35	"	" " from N. E.	"
36	"	" " " S. W.	"
37	"	A rock-cut image of Gāṇeśa in a niche	"
38	Gyaraspur.	A copy of reconstructed plan of the excavated temple near Hindola Toran.	Full.
District Esagarh.			
39	Chanderi.	Fort, Johar <i>chhatra</i> , distant view	Full.
40	"	" " view from N. E.	"
41	"	" " " N. W.	"
42	"	" " détail of sculpture front view.	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
43	Chanderi.	Fort, Johar <i>chhatri</i> , detail of sculpture, back view.	Full.
44	"	" a Christian tomb, after repairs ..	"
45	"	Kati-ghati, north face, after repairs ..	"
46	"	" south " " ..	"
47	"	Shahzadi-ka Roza, from S. W. ..	"
48	"	Badalmahal gate, from west ..	"
49	Pancham-nagar.	A Rajput mahal, exterior view ..	"
50	"	" interior " " ..	"
District Gird (Gwalior).			
51	Bhitarwar.	Fort, distant view including Lachhmangarh.	"
52	"	" view from S. E. ..	"
53	"	" " south ..	"
54	"	" " west ..	"
55	"	A scene of the river Parvati ...	"
56	Chait.	An old Jaina temple ..	"
57	"	" " door-frame of the shrine.	"
58	"	View of a ruined Jaina shrine ..	"
59	"	A ruined Jaina temple ..	"
60	"	Two big Jaina images, before clearance of jungle.	"
61	"	" " after clearance of jungle.	"
62	Gwalior.	Fort, elephant gate, front view ..	"
63	"	" " detail of pillar and brackets.	Half.
64	"	" Teli-ka-mandir, from south ..	Full.
65	"	" " detail of carving ..	"
66	"	" " of another carving.	Half.

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
67	"	" <i>Jali</i> work on a modern shrine in the compound of Teli-ka-mandir.	Half.
68	"	" Smaller Sas Bahu temple, detail of basement.	Full.
69	"	" Larger Sas Bahu temple, door-frame of the shrine.	"
70	"	" " " detail of above.	"
71	"	" " " another.	"
72	"	" " " a third portion.	Half.
73	"	" " " interior pillar.	"
74	"	" " " basement <i>Vedi</i> in <i>Sabhamandapa</i> .	Full.
75	"	" " " part of ceiling	"
76	"	" " " a frieze over the door-frame of shrine-room.	"
77	"	" " " detail of a pilaster.	Full.
78	"	" " " carving on a pillar.	"
79	"	" " " another.	Half.
80	"	" " " ..	"
81	"	" " " detail of basement.	Full.
82	"	" guns near Sas Bahu temples ..	"
83	"	" " " another view.	"
84	Gwalior (Arch. Museum).	Lintel of a door-frame	"
85	"	" " "	"
86	"	Four memorial pillars from Padhavli ..	"
87	"	Some inscribed terra-cotta seals excavated at Pawaya.	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
88	Gwalior (Arch. Museum).	Ancient coins exhibited in the Museum ..	Full.
89	„	Terra-cotta heads from Pawaya ..	„
90	„	Stone heads from Udaygiri ..	„
91	„	Bust of a woman from Gwalior ..	„
92	„	Jaina <i>Chauvisi</i> from Padhavli ..	„
93	„	Lion capital from Udaygiri ..	„
94	„	„ „ „ (duplicate) ..	„
95	„	Pillars of a railing from Besnagar ..	„
96	„	An inscription from Tumain ..	„
97	„	A painting, Rama entering Ayodhya in a procession after marriage.	„
98	„	„ reception of Rama and his brothers with their newly wedded brides at the palace entrance.	„
99	„	„ Rama, Lakshmana and Sita lamenting on receipt of news of the death of Dasaratha.	„
100	„	„ Bharata and party meeting Rama on Chitrakuta.	„
101	„	„ Darbar of a Muhammadan king.	„
102	„	„ Sawai Madhav Rao Peshwa ..	Half.
103	„	„ „ „ (duplicate).	„
104	„	„ Krishna playing on a flute among <i>Gopis</i> .	Full.
105	„	„ a harem scene ..	„
106	„	„ Umar Khayyam ..	„
107	„	„ Asad Khan ..	„
108	„	„ Birbal ..	„
109	„	„ Chingiz Khan ..	„
110	„	„ Mulla-do-pyaja ..	„

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
111	Himmatgarh.	Fort, general view	Full.
112	"	" <i>sadar darwaza</i>	"
113	Karhaia.	Goleswar Mahadeva temple, exterior view ..	"
114	"	" " main temple with a <i>chhatri</i> .	"
115	"	" " showing <i>kund</i> and steps.	"
116	"	Makaradhwaja, distant view	"
117	"	" " near view	"
118	Mastura.	Fort, general view	"
119	"	" inner fortification with bastions ..	"
120	"	" main outer entrance and moat ..	"
121	"	" an old building (<i>kachheri</i>) ..	Half.
122	"	<i>Chhatri</i> of Bhairaj Shah	"
123	Panniar.	Fortress, general view	Full.
124	"	" gateway	Half.
125	"	A memorial pillar on the battle-field ..	"
126	Pawaya.	Fort, general view from S. W.	Full.
127	"	Confluence of Sindh and Parvati rivers ..	"
128	"	" " " " ..	"
129	"	" " " " ..	"
130	"	<i>Tila</i> (hill) before excavations from East ..	"
131	"	" " " " S. E. ..	"
132	"	" after " " East ..	"
133	"	" " " " panoramic view.	"
134	"	" " " " " (another)	"
135	"	" " plates Nos. 133 and 134 combined.	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

S. No.	Locality	Object and description.	Size.
136	Pawaya	<i>Tila</i> (hill) before excavations panoramic view from N. E.	Full.
137	"	" " " " S. E. "	"
138	"	" showing excavated pit ..	"
139	"	" base of the shrine proper, east face.	"
140	"	" " " from N. E.	"
141	"	" near view of masonry of the shrine.	"
142	"	" showing carved stones in the excavated wall.	"
143	"	" " detail of masonry of the big platform.	"
144	"	A group of terra-cotta heads, etc. found in the excavation of the hill.	"
		Terra-cotta antiquities found in the excavations.	
145	"	Bust of a monkey (?)	Half.
146	"	A head	"
147	"	Two heads	"
148	"	A bust and a head	"
149	"	A head (laughing)	"
150	"	" another view	"
151	"	A horseman	"
152	"	A group of torso and limbs	Full.
153	"	" decorative patterns	"
154	"	" enlarged copies of some of the above.	"
155	"	" " " " "	"
		Stone antiquities found in the excavations.	
156	"	Fragments of figures	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

S No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
157	Pawaya.	Fragments of figures.	Full.
158	"	" " " " " "	"
159	"	" " " " " "	"
160	"	" " " " " "	"
161	"	" " " " " "	"
162	"	A standing figure (unfinished) ..	"
163	"	A rider on a bird ..	"
164	"	Upper part of a four sided <i>Kichaka</i> bracket and a fragment of another figure.	"
165	"	A Persian inscription ..	"
166	Salbai.	Fort, general view ..	"
District Mandasor.			
167	Jeeran.	Fort, distant view ..	Half.
168	"	" near view ..	Full.
169	"	" main entrance..	"
170	Mandasor.	" general view ..	"
171	"	" gateway ..	"
172	Ratangarh.	" general view ..	"
173	"	" a big <i>baodi</i> ..	"
District Shajapur.			
174	Polai.	Mahadeva temple with Suraj Kund ..	"
175	"	Suraj Kund ..	"
176	"	Mahadeva temple showing Sabha-mandapa..	Half.
177	"	Fort, view from south-east ..	"
178	"	" Subat (<i>Kachheri</i>) building ..	Full.
179	"	" main gate ..	"
Miscellaneous.			
180	"	Janaka, welcoming Rama and Lakshmana with Visvamisra at Janakpur.	Full.

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
181	..	Krishna rescuing his party from the demon Aghasura.	Full
182	..	Krishna delivering his message to Uddhava.	„
183	..	Krishna and Balarama driving to Mathura..	„
184	..	Krishna's amours	„
185	..	News of welfare to an anxious old lady ..	„
186	..	Sukacharya preaching Bhagavata to Raja Parikshita.	„
187	..	Gift of cows in charity during the marriage of Rama and Sita.	„
188	..	Krishna slaying the demon Trinavart ..	„
189	..	Meeting of Nanda and Vasudeva ..	„
190	..	Akrura communicating message to Krishna and Balarama.	„
191	..	Installation of Ugrasena by Krishna and Balarama.	„
192	..	Krishna sending off Akrura	„
193	..	Krishna and Balarama speaking to Akrura..	„
194	..	Rama and Lakshmana bewailing the kidnapping of Sita by Ravana.	„
195	..	Dhritarashtra and Bhima with other courtiers.	„
196	..	Persuasion of Dhritarashtra	„
197	..	Krishna's departure to Mathura with Akrura.	„
198	..	Cowherds amusing among themselves, by throwing milk and curd on each other.	„
199	..	Krishna overpowering Kansa's mighty elephant Kuvalayapida.	„
200	..	Monkeys crossing the sea.	„
201	..	Krishna slaying the demon Sankhasura ..	„
202	..	Surrender of Samudra (the sea) and his approach to Rama and Lakshmana, for mercy.	„
203	Mandu.	Rock-cut caves recently discovered, general view.	Quarter.
204	..	Copy of a decorative design of a photo-frame.	Full.

APPENDIX I.

List of Drawings Made during the year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

S. No.	Place.	Object and description	Scale.	REMARKS.
District Bhilsa.				
1	Gyaraspur.	Reconstructed plan of excavated temple near Hindola Toran.	1"=8'	Complete in ink
District Gird.				
2	Gwalior Fort.	Ornamental designs on lintels in larger Sas Bahu temple.	3"=1'	Do.
3	"	Ornamental designs on brackets in larger Sas Bahu temple.	"	Do.
4	"	Ornamental designs on a lintel in larger Sas Bahu temple.	"	Do.
5	"	Ornamental designs on short pillars in larger Sas Bahu temple.	2"=1'	Do.
6	"	Ornamental designs on a pillar in larger Sas Bahu temple.	"	Do.
7	"	Ornamental designs on door-frame of shrine-room in larger Sas Bahu temple.	1"=10'	Incomplete.
8	"	Ornamental designs, part of above door-frame in larger Sas Bahu temple.	1"=3'	Do.
9	"	Ornamental designs on and above the basement in larger Sas Bahu temple.	2"=1'	Do.
10	"	Ornamental designs on a pillar in smaller Sas Bahu temple.	1½"=1'	Do.
11	Pawaya.	Plan, before excavation ...	1"=24'	Sketch plan in pencil.
12	"	" after " ...	"	"
13	Chhonda.	Plans of the tombs of British Officers killed in action on the battle-field at Maharajpur.	"	Complete in ink.
14	"	Worship in heaven (a design for Johar pillar)	"	Complete in ink.
15	"	Fight (Do.) ...	"	"
16	"	Johar (self-immolation) of Rajput ladies (Do.)	"	"

APPENDIX J.

List of books and Periodicals Added to the Office Library of the Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior State, during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

S. No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
Archæological Survey Reports and Memoirs.		
1	Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report 1928-29.	Gratis.
2	The Bakshali Manuscript Part III by G. R. Kaye.	„
3	Archæology as a Science by Ralph V. D. Magoffin.	Purchased.
4	The art of excavations by Count Du Mesnil Du Buisson.	„
5	Recent archæological discoveries in India by Col. A. F. Mohan.	„
Art and Architecture.		
6	Ajanta Part I by G. Yazdani	„
7	„ II, Plates „	„
8	The Hindu view of Art by M. R. Anand ..	„
9-10	Indian Art and letters (New series) Vol. VII, Nos. 1 and 2.	„
11	100 Master-pieces from Victoria Albert Museum.	„
12	Outline of Art by Sir William Orpen ..	„
13	Essays on Mughal Art by Capt. Gladstone Soloman.	„
14	Seventeen Silhouettes by Kanu Desai ..	„
15	Canons of Orissan architecture by N. K. Bose.	„
16	Indian Æsthetics by K. S. Ramaswami Sastri.	„
Bibliography.		
17	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology for the year 1931.	„
Epigraphy.		
18	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XX, Part VIII	Gratis.

APPENDIX J.—(contd.)

S No.	Name of book,	REMARKS,
19-20	Epigraphia Indica Vol. XXI, Parts II and III.	Gratis.
21	अशोक की धर्म लिपियां, पहिला खंड, by G. H. Ojha ..	Purchased.
22	South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. VII ..	Gratis.
23	Annual Report for the South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1931.	"
Guides.		
24	Sight-seeing at Gwalior by Gwalior Archæological Department.	Gratis.
25	गवालियर के दर्शनीय स्थान by Gwalior Archæological Department.	"
26	Directory of Forts in Gwalior State by Gwalior Archæological Department.	"
27	Surwaya Guide, Gwalior Archæological Department.	"
28	Gaya and Buddha Gaya by Dr. B. M. Barua.	Purchased.
29	Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahani.	"
30	Rock-cut temples round Bombay by K. H. Vakil.	"
History.		
31	Tarikh-i-Ilahi by V. S. Bendre ..	"
32	History of Shah Jahan by B. P. Saksena ..	"
33	Sultan Mahmood of Gazni by Mohammad Habib.	"
34	Outline of History by H. G. Wells ..	"
35	The Date of Kalidas by K. M. Shembaynekar.	Presented.
36	India, Old and New by St. Nihalsingh ..	Purchased.
37	On Alexander's track to the Indus by Sir A. Stein.	"
38	Short History of Bundelkhand (Hindi) by G. S. Tiwari.	"
39	Sungyung (Hindi) by J. M. Varma ..	"
40	Fa-hien	"

APPENDIX J.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
41	Hindu Rajya-tantra (Hindi) by J. M. Varma.	Purchased.
42	Rajas of Karhaia „ ..	Gratis.
43	History of India (A. D. 150 to 350) by K. P. Jayaswal.	Purchased.
44	Early History of Deccan by R. G. Bhandarkar	„
45	India and Java by B. N. Chatterji ..	„
46	Early History of Kamrupa by K. L. Barua.	„
47	The Dynastic History of Northern India Vol. I by H. C. Roy.	„
48	History of Dhar State by K. K. Lele and S. K. Oak.	Gratis.
49	Literary History of Deccan by S. D. Pendse.	Purchased.
50-60	Selections from Peshwa Daftar Volumes 27 to 37, by G. S. Sardesai	„
Iconography.		
61	Brahmanical Gods in Burma by N. R. Ray.	„
Journals and Periodicals.		
62-65	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1 to 4	Exchange.
66-77	Modern Review from July 1933 to June 1934	Purchased.
78-84	Indian Antiquary from June 1933 to December 1933.	„
85-87	The Journal of Indian History, Vol. XII, Parts 1 to 3.	Exchange.
88-91	Nagari Pracharini Patrika, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 to 4.	Purchased.
92	The Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. VII, Part 4.	Exchange.
93-94	„ Vol. VIII Parts 1-2 ..	„
95-98	The Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol IX, Nos. 1 to 4.	Purchased.
99	Rupalekha Vol. III No. 12	„

APPENDIX J.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
100-103	Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1-4.	Purchased.
104-105	The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XIX, Nos. 3-4.	Exchange.
106	Hitachintaka-Scindia Number.	Purchased.
107	„ Panipat „	„
810	The Journal of Greater India Society, Vol. I, No. 1.	„
109	Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Decade Index 1920-29.	Exchange.
Literature.		
110	Mahabharat Vol. I, Adiparva-Fascicule 7 . .	Purchased.
111	Rigveda Samhita Vol. I, by Vedic Sanshodhan Mandal, Poona.	„
112	Prakrit Prakash of Vararuchi by Dr. P. L. Vaidya.	„
113	Words in Rigveda by V. K. Rajwade . .	„
114	Indian Literature in China and the far East by P. K. Mukerji.	„
Museum.		
115	Bulletin of Madras Government Museum . .	Gratis.
116	Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot for the year 1932-33.	„
117	Annual Report of the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra for the year ending 31st March 1933.	Gratis.
118-122	Du Musee D' Ethnographic Du Trocadero for January 1931, 32, 33, and July 1932 and 33.	„
Miscellaneous.		
123	Metals by Prof. R. N. Bhagwat . .	Gratis.
124	Water colours by Kanu Desai	Purchased.
125	Minotare Mission Dakar-Djibouti, 1931-32 . .	Gratis.
126	Indian India by C. W. Waddington . .	Purchased.

APPENDIX J. —(concl'd.)

S. No.	Name of book	REMARKS.
127	Proceedings and Transactions of the Sixth Oriental Conference held at Patna, 1930	Gratis.
128	Kautilya or an exposition of his social ideals and political theory by N. C. Bandopadhyaya	Purchased.
129	भारतीय ज्योतिष शास्त्राचा इतिहास by S. B. Dikshit ..	"
130	हिन्दूव्यवहार धर्म शास्त्र by Kelkar and Mrs. Khare.	"
131	साधन चिकित्सा by V. S. Bendre	"
132	मधुमीलन by महाराष्ट्र समाज, लश्कर गवालियर ..	Gratis.
Numismatics.		
133	मंडळांतील नाणी by G. H. Khare	Purchased.
134	Observations on the silver punch-marked coins of ancient India and their age by Durga Prasad.	"
135	मुद्रा शास्त्र by P. N. Vidyalkankara ...	"
136	प्राचीन मुद्रा translated by रामचन्द्र वर्मा...	"
Photography.		
137	List of Archæological Photo-Negatives, Northern Circle, up to 31st March 1932.	Gratis.
Religion and Mythology.		
138	Jainism in Northern India by Chimmanlal J. Shah.	Purchased.
139	Krishna by Babu Bhagwandas	"
State Publications.		
140	Manual for the compilation of Annual Administration Report, Gwalior State.	Gratis.
141	Selections of Council Orders for Samvat 1988.	"
142	Gwalior of To-day (Published by J a y a j i Pratap).	"
143	कानून माल, सं १९८३	Purchased.
144	ओहदेदारान गवर्नमेण्ट व दीगर अशाखास से हल्फ लिये जाने के मृतअल्लिक.	"

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Income Realised during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

S.No.	Item.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	By sale of photographs	50 0 0	
2	„ books	130 2 9	
3	Miscellaneous	31 9 3	
	Total ..	211 12 0	

APPENDIX L.

Statement of Expenditure Incurred during the Year 1933-34,
V. S. 1990.

Serial No.	Head.	AMOUNT SPENT.		Total.
		Current year.	Last year.	
1	Salaries	10,611 10 10	..	10,611 10 10
2	T. A.	1,202 15 3	7 12 0	1,210 11 3
3	Books and Periodicals ..	399 6 6	..	399 6 6
4	Publications	927 2 6	..	927 2 6
5	Museum.—			
	(1) Collection of antiquities ..	1,320 12 10	90 0 0	1,410 12 10
	(2) Upkeep of Museum building.	137 13 3	..	137 13 3
6	Works.—			
	(1) Upkeep of minor Monuments.	519 2 3	..	519 2 3
	(2) Upkeep of the garden at <i>Chhatri</i> of Rani Lakshmi-bai of Jhansi.	153 12 9	..	153 12 9
	(3) Constructing a new Johar Monument on Chanderi Fort.	..	102 15 11	102 15 11
	(4) Engraving and fitting of a sculpture in Johar Monument.	301 12 6	..	301 12 6
	(5) Repairs to a Christian tomb on Chanderi Fort.	31 3 0	..	31 3 0
	(6) Excavations at Pawaya.	499 0 9	..	499 0 9
	(7) Making and putting up a road-side signboard at Pawaya.	99 15 2	..	99 15 2
	(8) Making and putting up a road-side sign-board at Gyaraspur.	134 7 6	..	134 7 6
	(9) Repairs to minor monuments on Narwar Fort.	130 1 3	..	130 1 3

APPENDIX L.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Head.	AMOUNT SPENT.		Total.
		Current year.	Last year.	
	(10) Upkeep of the garden at Muhammad Ghaus's tomb.	31 4 6	..	31 4 6
	(11) Minor repairs to Bagh Caves.	148 0 0	..	148 0 0
	(12) Special repairs to Bagh Caves.	1,776 6 3	763 4 9	2,539 11 0
	(13) Miscellaneous	41 13 0	..	41 13 0
7	Special grant from P. W. D. for preparing ornamental detail drawings of monuments.	252 14 5	..	252 14 5
8	Contingencies	1,387 15 10	..	1,387 15 10
9	Miscellaneous	466 11 0	..	466 11 0
10	General saving	376 14 3	..	376 14 3
	Grand Total ..	20,922 3 7	964 0 8	21,886 4 3

Note:—Out of the amount of Rs. 250 shown as advance in the Appendix L of the last year's Annual Report Rs. 236 were spent on the work of arranging and fixing the old sculptures in the Mahakal temple at Ujjain and Rs. 14 were refunded. Thus the amount of advance was adjusted in the year of report.



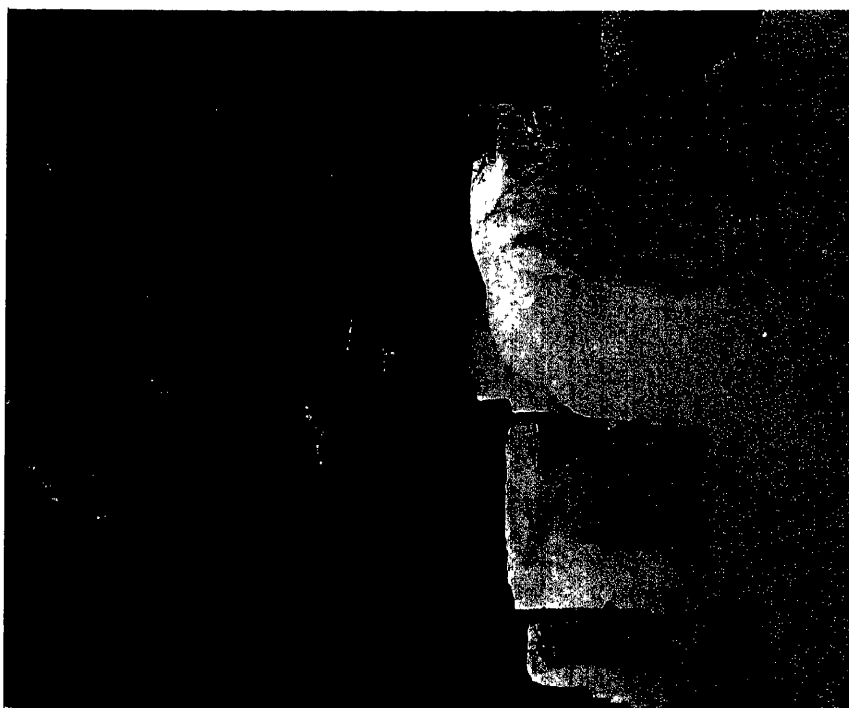
(b) Bagh cave No. 2, Naga chapel, after conservation.



(a) Bagh cave No. 2, Naga chapel, before conservation.



(b) Bagh cave No. 2, an interior pillar,
after conservation.



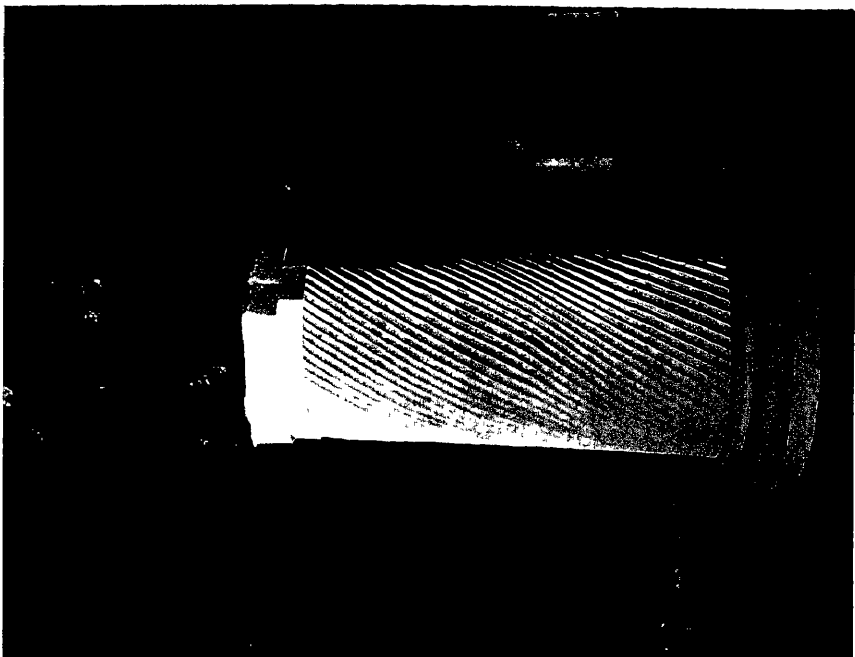
(a) Bagh cave No. 2, an interior pillar,
before conservation.



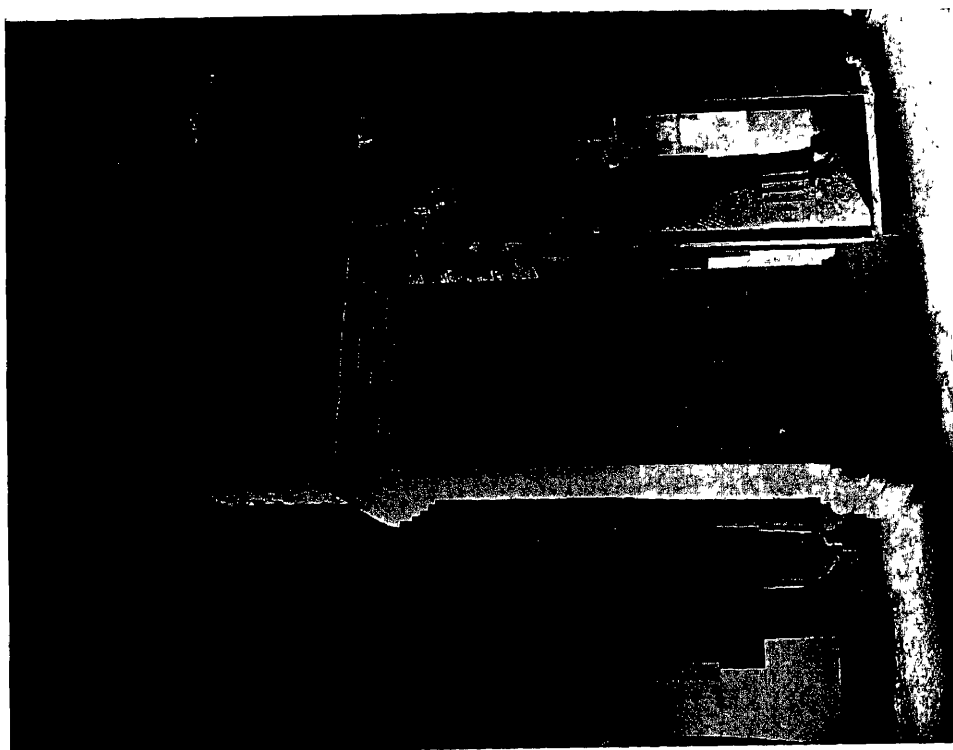
(a) Bagh cave No. 2, a round column,
before conservation.



(b) Bagh cave No. 2, a round column,
during conservation.



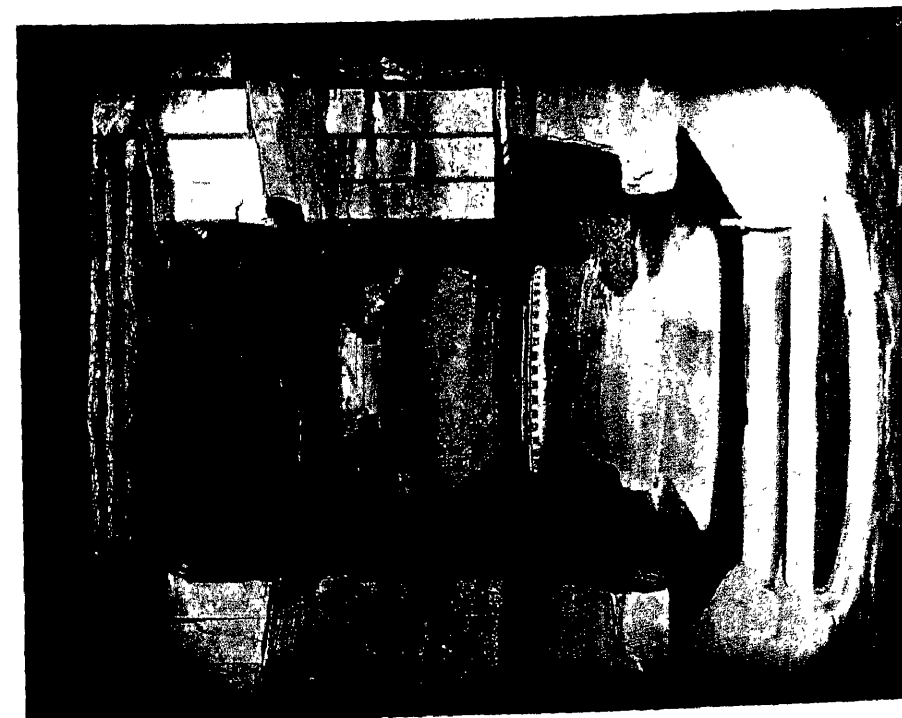
(c) Bagh cave No. 2, a round column,
after conservation.



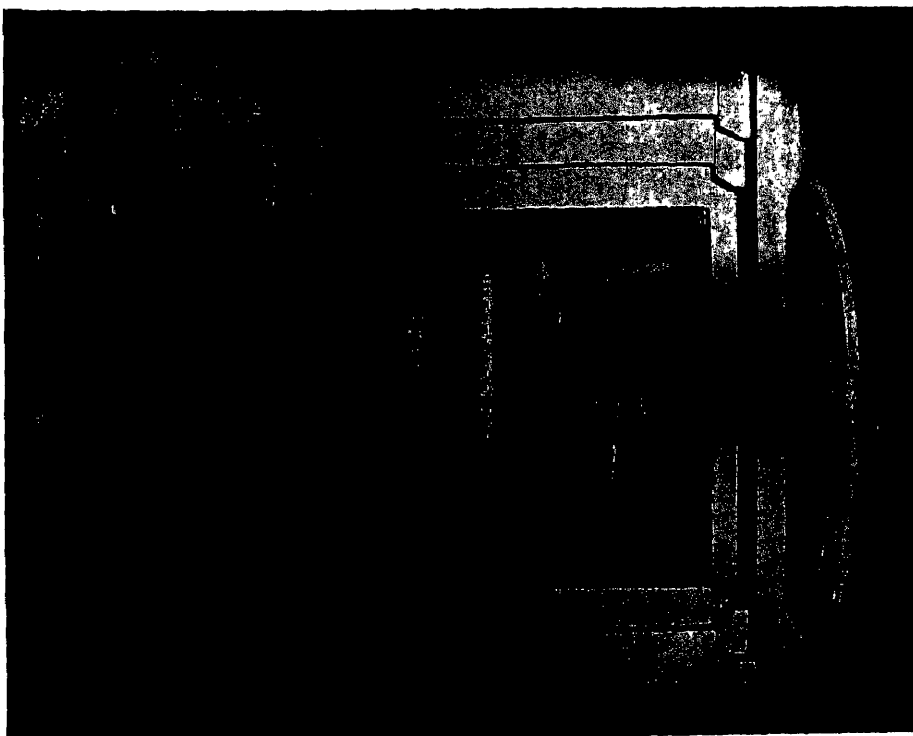
(b) Bagh cave No. 4, masonry pillar No. 30,
after conservation.



(a) Bagh cave No. 4, masonry pillar No. 30,
before conservation.



(a) Bagh cave No. 4, door-frame of Dagoba shrine, before conservation.



(b) Bagh cave No. 4, door-frame of Dagoba shrine, after conservation.



(a) Johar *Chhatri* at Chanderi Fort (general view)



(b) Johar *Chhatri* at Chanderi Fort :
Memorial pillar (front view)



(a) Mound (*Tila*) at Pawaya, before excavations.



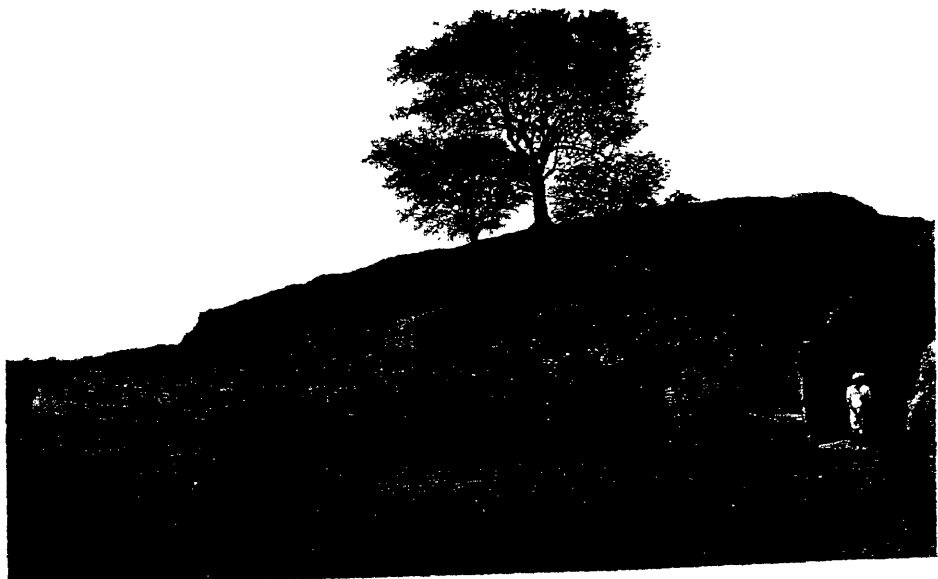
(b) Mound (*Tila*) at Pawaya, after excavations.



(a) Partial view of excavated brick platform at Pawaya,
southern half.



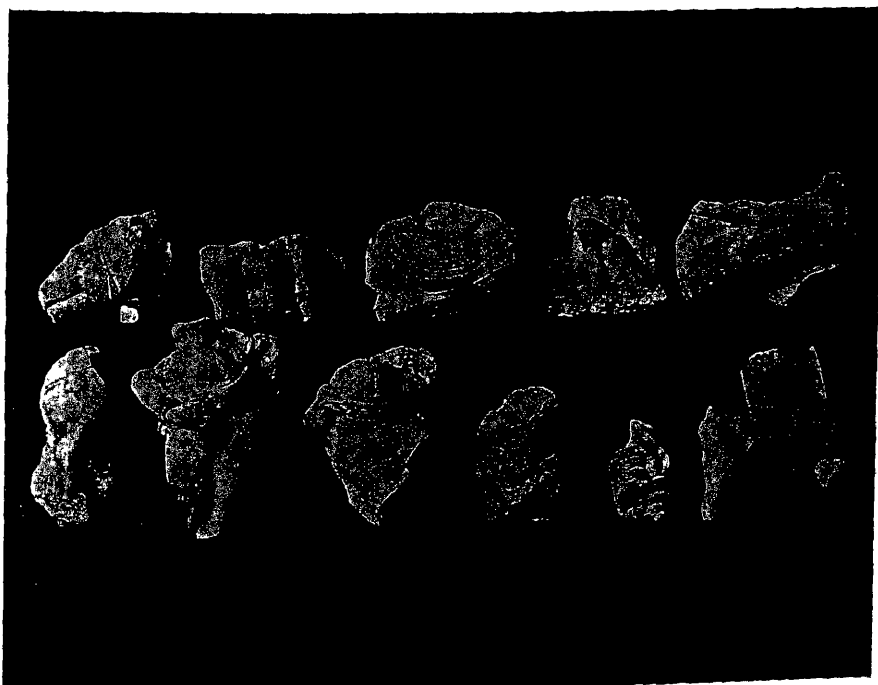
(b) Partial view of excavated brick platform at Pawaya,
northern half.



(c) Near view of excavated brick platform at Pawaya.



(a) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



(b) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



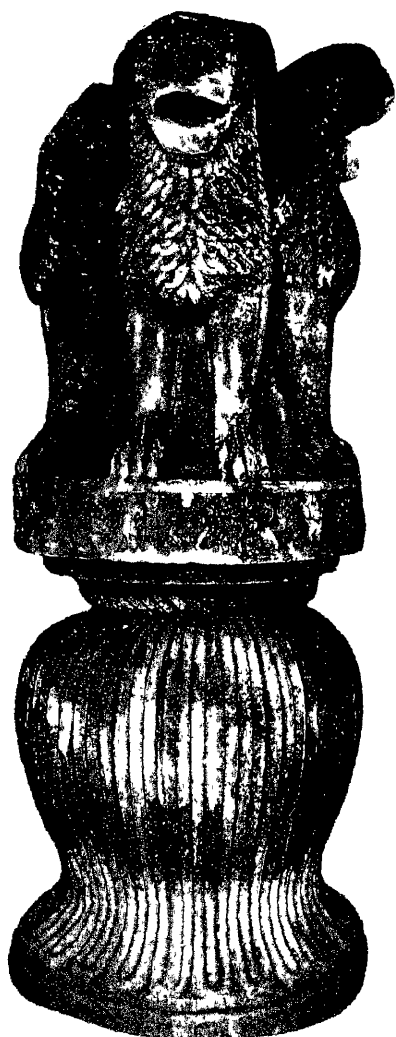
(a) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya. (now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



(b) Terra cotta figure found in excavations at Pawaya. (now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



(c) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya. (now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



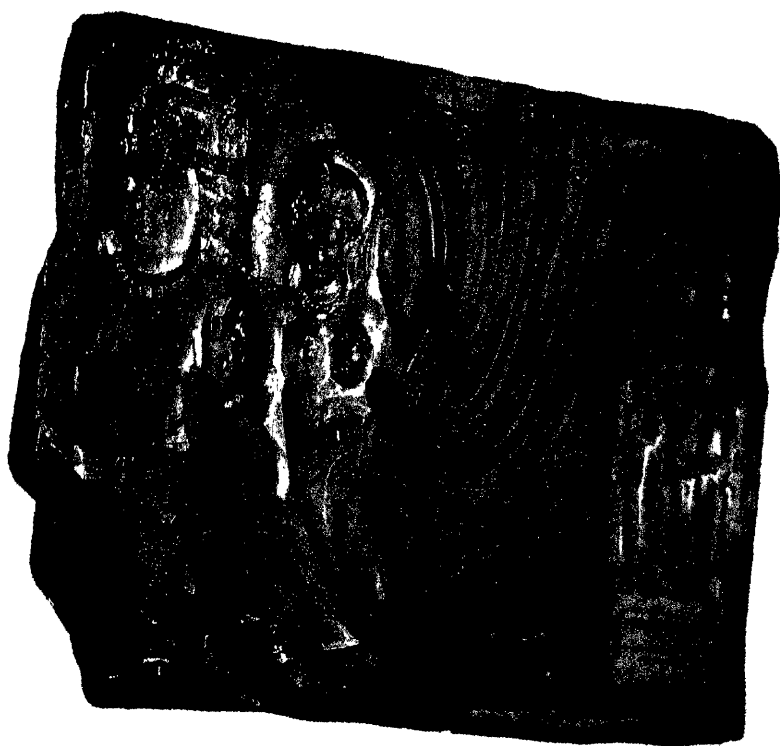
(a) Lion capital, from Udaygiri,
(now in the Archæological
Museum at Gwalior)



(b) Palm capital, from Pawaya, (now in the
Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



(c) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



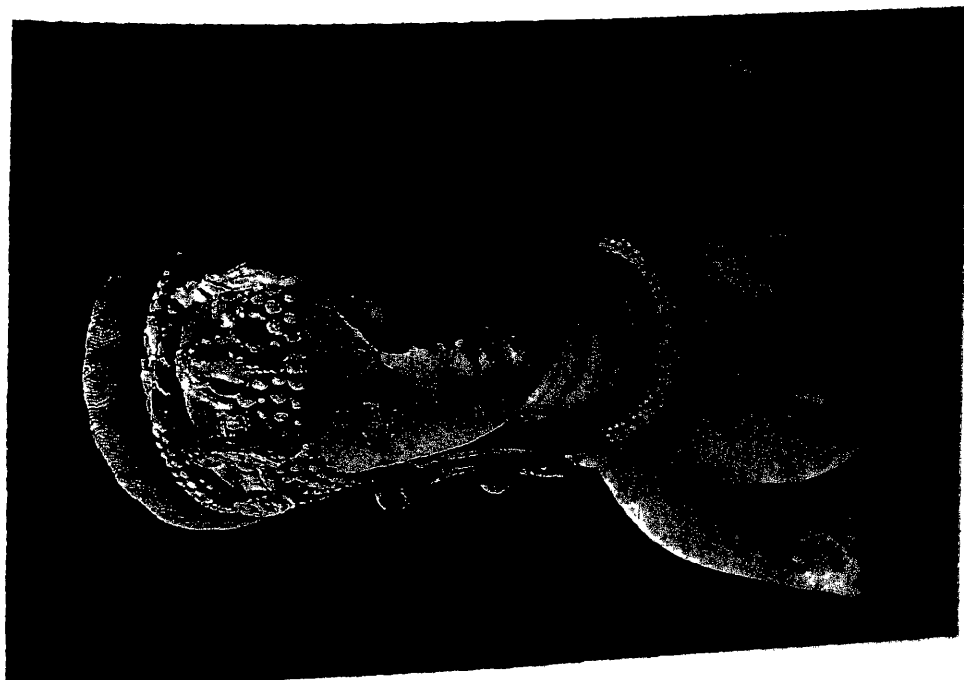
(a) Flying demi-gods, from Sondni.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



(b) Hari-Hara, from Ghusai.
now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



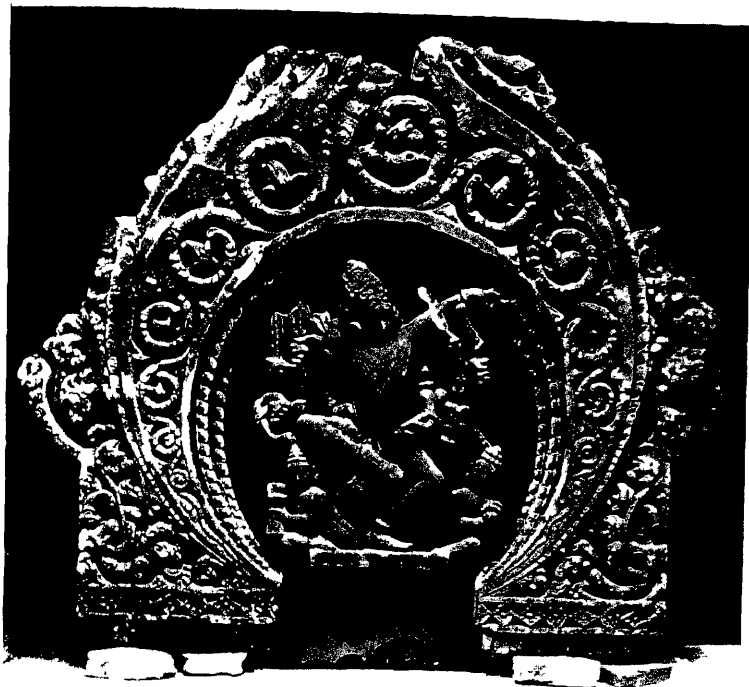
(c) Balarama, from Badoh.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



(a) Bust of a woman, from Gwalior Fort.
(now in the Archaeological Museum at Gwalior)



(b) Marriage of Siva-Parvati, from Gwalior Fort
(now in the Archaeological Museum at Gwalior)



(a) A medallion, from Udaypur.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)



(b) Reception of Rama and his brothers on their return
with their brides, at Ayodhya (a painting)



(a) Krishna playing *murali* to *gopis*. (a painting)



(b) Birbal (a painting)



(c) Changizkhan (a painting)

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

SAMVAT 1991, YEAR 1934-35.



GWALIOR:
PRINTED AT THE ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS.

1938

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

SAMVAT 1991, YEAR 1934-35.



GWALIOR:

PRINTED AT THE ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS.

1938

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR STATE

FOR THE

Year ending 30th June 1935, Samvat 1991.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—During the year under report the undersigned held charge of the Department except between the 7th of May and the 30th of June, while he was on privilege leave. During that period Mr. Vindesrwari Prasad, District Engineer, P. W. D., officiated for him.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—The services of Mr. G. N. Chitnis, Inspector of Archæology, were lent to the Electric Power House and Mr. S. P. Tate, a graduate of the Benares Hindu University, was appointed to the post from the 24th October 1934.

3. *Leave.*—The Superintendent availed himself of two months' privilege leave from the 7th of May to the 6th of July, out of which one month and twenty-five days fell within the year of report.

Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows :—

(a) *Inspector.*—16 days' privilege leave.

(b) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—34 days' privilege leave at different times.

(c) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—47 days' privilege leave.

(d) *Curator.*—3 months and 10 days' privilege leave and 1 month and 28 days' leave without pay.

(e) *General Assistant.*—20 days' privilege leave and 1 month and 12 days' sick leave.

4. *General.*—All the office-staff discharged their respective duties harmoniously, diligently and carefully for which I am glad to record my appreciation.

II. Circulars and Orders.

5. No Circulars or Departmental Orders with special reference to this Department were issued during the year of report.

III. Work at Headquarters.

6. In addition to the ordinary office routine the following work was done during the headquarters' season :—

(a) The *Annual Administration Report* for the year 1933-34 Samvat 1990, was drawn up and submitted along with an album of important photographs taken during the year.

- (b) Coins received as treasure-trove finds or for sale were examined and disposed of.
- (c) Paintings and other antiquities received for inspection and acquisition for the Archæological Museum were examined and disposed of.
- (d) New acquisitions of antiquities were exhibited in Archæological Museum and labelled.
- (e) Enlarged Photographs and drawings of architectural interest relating to archæological monuments in the State were sent for an Exhibition organised by the School of Architecture, Calcutta.
- (f) Paintings and coins of historical interest were sent for an Exhibition held in connection with the first session of the All-India Modern History Congress, at Poona.
- (g) Information was supplied to scholars and visitors in response to their queries.
- (h) Distinguished visitors to our Archæological Monuments were shown round.
- (i) The whole collection of books in the Office Library was re-arranged.
- (j) A brief note on the work accomplished by the Archæological Department during the regime of the Council of Regency was prepared and submitted to the Hon'ble Home Member.
- (k) The two new publications of the Department, namely, (1) *Archæology in Gwalior* and (2) *A Guide to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior* were distributed among officers, scholars and Antiquarian Research Institutions.
- (l) The *Annual Reports* of the Department for the years 1927-28 (Samvat 1984) and 1928-29 (Samvat 1985) were seen through the Press, and that for the year 1929-30 was sent to the Press.
- (m) A Handbook of the Archæological Department was printed.
- (n) Some modern buildings of architectural interest at Lashkar and Shivpuri, and select specimens of the local arts and crafts were photographed.
- (o) 32 half-tone blocks were made for illustrating Annual Reports and other publications of the Department.
- (p) Last but not least, the arrears of work in the Record Section were cleared up with the assistance of temporary staff of two clerks who had been specially sanctioned for this purpose for four months, three of which fell in the year of report.

IV. Tours.

7. During the year under report I spent 74 days in camp, partly for the annual inspection of monuments already conserved, for supervising and directing works of conservation in progress, for preparing estimates of conservation works intended to be undertaken, for directing photography of monuments, for copying inscriptions, for guiding visitors and partly for exploration. The detailed tour diary is given in *Appendix A*.

8. Visits of annual inspection were paid to the monuments at Antri, Badoh, Bagh, Besnagar, Bhilsa, Chanderi, Gyaraspur, Kherhat, Mandasor, Narwar, Padhavli, Pawaya, Ranod, Surwaya, Sondni, Udaygiri, Udaypur and Ujjain.

9. The conservation works in progress were supervised and directed at Gwalior, Gyaraspur, Chanderi, Mahua, Narwar, Surwaya and Terahi.

10. Khor and Rajpur were visited for preparing estimates of conservation works to be undertaken, and Bangla, Bhonrasa, Budha-Dongar, Esagarh, Kadwaha, Kamed, Karohan, Kherhat, Matipura, Maksi, Narwar, Shivpuri, Tumain and Ujjain for listing monuments, directing photography and for copying inscriptions. The site of ancient Ujjain was visited in search of suitable spots for trial excavations. Chanderi was visited for guiding a party of students from J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and Surwaya for showing the Director-General of Archæology in India round the monuments.

V. Conservation.

(1) Initial Repairs.

11. There was no improvement in the circumstances which affected adversely the satisfactory progress of conservation work in the last two years. Conservation works could, therefore, be carried out only at the following monuments at a total cost of Rs. 1,810-11-4 (see *Appendix B*).

12. *Bagh* (District Amjhera).—The metalled approach road connecting the Bagh Caves with the Sardarpur-Kukshi Road was completed by the P. W. D. and opened for traffic in the year of report. The Tea-room or small Rest-house near the caves, the construction of which had been completed last year by the P. W. D. was taken over and furnished by the Archæological Department and was made available for the use of visitors. These two items have made an appreciable addition to the comfort and facilities of high class visitors.

13. *Chanderi* (District Esagarh).—The Jama Masjid at Chanderi is the biggest mosque extant not only in that town but perhaps in the whole of the Gwalior State. It is built in the Mandu style of Architecture and is nearly 400 years old being built probably in the reign of one of the Khilji Sultans of Malwa. Although the front cloister has fallen away and the front enclosure wall is a later reconstruction, the building is on the whole in a fairly sound state of preservation. Till recently it was carefully looked after by the late Gulam Hussain Khan, *Munsiff* of Chanderi, but since his demise its upkeep has not been as satisfactory as it should have been, in the hands of Gulam Haider Khan, the late *Munsiff's* eldest son and the present care-taker of the mosque. Certain repairs also were found to be necessary in the interest of the preservation of the mosque. These repairs were, therefore, carried out by the Archæological Department under the special orders of the Hon'ble Home Member and the care-taker was made to enter into an agreement for taking proper care of the building and not interfering with its present condition without the previous approval of the Department.

14. The repairs to the mosque executed in the year consisted, chiefly, of the following measures :—

- (a) The domes and roofs which were leaking in places were made water-tight—the domes by removing the old dead plaster and

adding a coat of new good plaster, and the roofs by cement grouting and patch repairs.

- (b) The joints of masonry of the whole front enclosure wall (both faces) were raked off and repointed so as to prevent the growth of vegetation.
- (c) The coping on the top of this wall was taken out and relaid securely in good lime thus making the top water-proof.
- (d) Part of the pavement of the court-yard was relaid with old slabs and the joints were pointed to prevent growth of grass.
- (e) An ugly *kachcha* room at the north-east corner inside the mosque was removed and replaced by a new one constructed neatly with well dressed stone masonry so as to match the grandeur of the mosque.
- (f) The inside of the mosque was thoroughly cleaned and repainted with coats of white-wash.
- (g) The jungle of trees and bushes was cleared off for a distance of about 25 feet on the south and west, and for 15 feet on the north of the mosque.
- (h) The ground was sloped so as to drain off all rain water which accumulated near the mosque and undermined its foundations.

15. *Gwalior* (District Gird).—Two monuments at Gwalior received attention in the year of report. They are:—

1. Gujar Mahal and (2) The tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.

16. The former monument is in use as a house for the Archæological Museum and hence its maintenance requires special attention. This year old lime floors of the main hall and the inscription room which had been badly damaged and which defied periodical patch repairs were repaired once for all by the substitution of a pavement of square stone slabs. The west wall of the office-room was cut through and a door was constructed so as to connect it with the next adjoining room. The latter room has thus become available for use as a Library-room of the Museum and a through connection has been established between the office-room and the main hall. A barbed wire fence was put up for protecting the trees and plants grown for decorative purposes on the south flank of the approach passage to the entrance.

17. At the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus the leaking roofs of the verandahs were all made water-proof. A small mausoleum in front of the main building was looking ugly, as its original stone screens had been broken. It was too expensive for the present to renew stone screens, hence brick *jali* work was supplied in place of the missing stone work, and was painted in stone colour to match with the adjoining work. This is, of course, a temporary measure and may be replaced with *pucca* stone *jalis* when financial circumstances will permit. The plot of ground in front of the Tomb was prepared for being grown with turf, edged with a row of *Mehndi* shrubs and decorated with flower beds.

18. *Gyaraspur* (District Bhilsa).—The principal work of conservation here consisted of partial repairs to the Maladevi temple which is the largest monument at Gyaraspur. It is a large 10th century temple of a goddess, which seems to have been captured by the Jainas just after or even during the course of its construction.

19. The interior of the temple which was full of debris had been cleaned up last year. This year an ashlar masonry pillar was built to support a lintel in the hall. The door-frame of the shrine was strengthened by the insertion of an additional lintel supported on two uprights, the gap intervening between the two lintels being filled up with stone masonry. Supports were built to hold up the ceiling of the shrine where necessary. The disturbed and crushed pavements of the shrine, the hall, and the ten feet wide portion of the platform adjacent to the basement of the temple, were taken out and relaid. The approach steps on the north-east of the temple were improved and tidied up. One or two items left out this year will be completed next year.

20. Another work of conservation carried out at Gyaraspur was the tidying up of the premises of the Hindola Toran where excavations had been done two years ago. The fragments of sculptures and carvings which had emerged out from the diggings were arranged neatly into a sort of open-air Museum.

21. Thirdly, a large sign-board which had been engraved last year was set up this year on the road-side at a prominent place so as to acquaint the passers-by with the important archaeological monuments of Gyaraspur, and small stone sign-boards were also provided at the various monuments and at the junctions of foot-paths leading to them.

22. *Khor* (District Mandasor).—This village which is on the Jawad-Kesarpura road about three miles to the south of Jawad possesses an interesting temple standing just on the road-side, and referable to about the 11th century A.D. A set of ornamental stone arches (*toranas*) employed to decorate each pair of adjacent columns from which the temple is popularly known as 'Nau Toran' (nine arches), is a rare feature of this monument. The temple was examined and measured in order to frame an estimate of repairs which it is proposed to carry out, if possible, next year.

23. *Mahua* (District Narwar).—Mahua, a small hamlet 4 miles east of Kadwaha which lies 8 miles by *kachcha* road to the north of Esagarh, stands near the source of the river Mahuar. Both the village and river probably take their names from the Mahua trees in which the locality abounds. Here are two Siva temples of about the 8th century A.D., which were partially conserved in the year of report.

24. The smaller of these two temples is the more important, owing to a contemporary Sanskrit inscription which is engraved on the front lintel of its portico. The temple consists of a shrine and portico. The *sikhara* on the shrine has totally disappeared. The foundations of the whole temple had been undermined and the portico was almost overhanging. In the conservation, the foundations were thoroughly underpinned. The large pit in the floor of the porch was filled up with rubble masonry and its front face was repaired with dry ashlar masonry of old chisel-dressed stone blocks. The door-frame of the shrine had lost a door-jamb and the greater portion of the threshold. The missing parts were supplied and the frame strengthened so as to support the hanging lintel. The premises of the temple were cleared of rubbish and tidied up.

25. The bigger Siva temple is already in a better state of preservation. The *sikhara* still exists, though shorn of a part of its facing, but the hall and the porch have fallen off and are lost. The jungle within 25 feet all round

the temple was cleared up and a boundary line was marked with stones. The Nandi and its seat were lying away at a distance from their original position. These were set up properly.

26. *Narwar* (District Narwar).—Minor repairs to some monuments on the fort of Narwar and some near the town were executed.

27. On the fort, a portion in the west retaining wall of the old Makaradhwaja tank which had collapsed two years ago was repaired. The old dry rough steps at the north-east corner of the tank which were used by men and cattle had been badly damaged. These were dismantled and repaired in strong masonry of large blocks of stones and coping slabs set in lime. The sign-board at Sikandar Lodi's mosque was taken out and fixed up in a more prominent place in the front wall so as to attract the eye of a visitor more efficiently. A part of the compound wall of the temple of *Mata* (goddess) had fallen. It was repaired to prevent an inroad of cattle into the courtyard. The footpath to the Armenian tomb near the Dak Bungalow was provided with stone drains so as to facilitate the passage of water for the irrigation of fields on both sides of the footpath. The *kachcha* gate in the compound wall where the footpath commences, was dismantled and rebuilt in *pucca* masonry. It was further secured against cattle with two horizontal pieces of pipe fixed across the entrance.

28. A fair-weather approach road, 10 feet wide and over 1,600 feet long, was made for connecting the Jait Khambha with the Narwar-Magroni road. The junction is near the Idgah. Motorists can now take their care right up to the Jait Khambha and Sati Sundardas. The ground round the latter monument sloped irregularly and looked ugly. It was, therefore, levelled up by filling of earth and making a sort of regular platform. A sign-board at the junction of the fair-weather road with the metalled road will complete the conservation measures relating to these monuments. It is contemplated to do this next year.

29. *Surwaya* (District Narwar).—The enclosure wall at the north-west corner of the *Bale Qila* in Surwaya Fort had fallen in the last rainy season, crushing the steps leading to the adjoining bastion. The wall and the steps were repaired.

30. One of the lintels carried by the four central columns in the hall No. 1 of the monastery had suffered a crack. It was rather dangerous as visitors passed under it. The lintel was, therefore, supported at both its lower edges, on pieces of angle-irons with their ends inserted into the joints made by the lintel with the brackets of the two supporting columns. Two door-openings of an empty temple of a late date in the premises were closed up with masonry in order to prevent panthers from taking shelter therein.

31. *Terahi* (District Narwar).—Terahi is situated quite close to Mahua (para 23 above) so much so that the two together probably formed one and the same town in the mediæval period. The village possesses the ruins of a Hindu monastery and a few Hindu temples of about the 10th-11th centuries A. D. The *torana* gateway standing in front of the ruins of the Mohajmata temple (temple of a goddess) is the best preserved and is perhaps the most interesting monument in the locality. It was, therefore, selected for conservation this year in preference to other monuments here. The temple of the goddess to which it relates, is in an advanced condition of ruin. Judging from its decorative sculptures which represent goblins (male and female), the temple

appears to be sacred to Kali. Very probably, the life-size idol of Kali, now sheltered in a shrine-room at Mahua, in the reconstruction of which carved stones taken from ruins of old temples have been used promiscuously, originally belonged to the Terahi temple. An attempt was made, in the course of the conservation work, to persuade the people to allow us to restore the idol to its original shrine but with no success. The temple which consists of a shrine-room and a porch, has lost its *sikhara* and its decorative sculpture is badly defaced. The *torana* gateway is standing on a sound foundation. But the compound in which the temple and the gateway stand, had been seriously tampered with perhaps by ignorant treasure-seekers leaving a medley of large pits and heaps of debris all round. The whole area had been covered up in dense jungle consisting of a mixture of large trees and a low growth of shrubs.

32. The jungle was completely rooted out with the exception of one or two trees which were saved for their shade. The heaps of earth and boulders were dug out and were utilised to fill up the pits and depressions. The premises were tidied up and made into two different levels demarcated from each other by a step.

33. A sort of hemispherical dome had been built up in dry rubble masonry in place of the original *sikhara* over the shrine. It was removed and the flat roof below it was made water-tight with the use of cement. The front lintel of the portico had broken and had been supported on an ugly stone post in later times. This post was done away with and the lintel was supported on angle irons inserted under it.

34. The carved stones and fragmentary sculptures that were lying about in the debris were picked up and arranged along the compound of the enclosure into a sort of open-air museum. Some important inscribed memorial pillars broken into pieces were lying in the premises. As these and two other sculptures picked up in the neighbouring jungle, deserved a place in the Archæological Museum they were removed to Gwalior for being exhibited. A few other sculptures of less importance found in the neighbourhood were also collected and added to the local (Terahi) open-air museum mentioned above.

35. *Udaygiri* (District Bhilsa).—A Tea-room or Rest-house similar to that near the Bagh Caves was constructed on the top of the north end of the Udaygiri hill under special order of the ex-Home Member, for the use of visitors to the caves. The P. W. D. handed it over to the Archæological Department late in the year of report. It will be furnished and got ready for the use of visitors by the beginning of the next tourists' season. A metalled approach road to the caves which is even a greater necessity than the Tea-room is under construction by the P. W. D. and it is hoped that it will be ready in near future.

(2) Annual Upkeep.

36. All the important conserved monuments in the State were inspected and their annual maintenance was looked to. Jungle was cleared up and the minor damages which the premises and the approaches suffered during the rainy season were made good. Sign-boards were white-washed and repainted and wood and iron work were treated with oil-wash or paint as necessary.

(3) Approach Roads.

37. A metalled approach road to the Bagh Caves was opened for traffic in the year of report (see para 12 above).

(4) Sign-boards, etc.

38. Sign-boards relating to the Archæological monuments were put up at Gyaraspur in the year of report (see para 21 above). Photographs were supplied to the P. W. D. for being exhibited at the Sabalgarh and Shujalpur Dak Bungalows.

(5) Monuments protected.

39. No monuments were declared protected in the year of report.

VI. Exploration.

(a) Excavations.

40. No excavations were made in the year of report. But in view of the desirability of having scientific excavations on the site of ancient Ujjain, the site was inspected and a few spots on the banks of the ravines which cut across, were selected for trial excavations. Expenses and disturbance of cultivated land will thus be saved at any rate in taking trial pits.

(b) Listing of Monuments.

41. *Bangla* (District Narwar).—A tiny village situated about five miles to the east of the Fort of Narwar. There are traces of fortification wall round the village which is mainly populated by the Rajputs. The piece of waste land, rocky and covered with thorny shrubs, which extends between the village and the river Barua, a small tributary of the Sindh, flowing at a distance of about a mile to the east, is studded with a number of memorial pillars. In a day's hurried survey I counted over sixteen such pillars either standing or lying on the ground, entire or broken. But further examination may bring to light some more pillars. They bear panels of sculptures usually depicted on pillars commemorating warriors killed on battle-fields—scenes of warriors, foot-men, horse-men and elephant-riders engaged in combat, and of fallen heroes reaching heavens and enjoying the company of heavenly nymphs or worshipping Siva *linga*. In some cases the heroes are joined by their wives during the worship of Siva showing that the women had cremated themselves as Satis. In most cases, only one face of the pillars is decorated with sculptures, but in one or two all the four faces are carved. Many of the pillars have their tops moulded into fluted *amalasilas* crowned with pinacles. All of the pillars are inscribed but the epigraphs on some have become illegible. Such a large number of memorial pillars crowded in one place gave rise to the conjecture that they marked a field of battle in which many important persons must have fallen. The inscriptions when deciphered corroborated the surmise. They record that a battle was fought on the bank of the river Balua (Barua) between Gopaladeva, king of Nalapura (Narwar), and Viravarman, king of Jejabhukti (Bundelkhand), on Friday, the 7th day of the bright half of the month of *Chaitra*, V. S. 1338 (A.D. 1281). The then Prime Minister (Pradhan-Mantri) of Gopaladeva is named as Prince Brahma-deva. The battle seems to have been won by king Gopaladeva of Narwar as one and all the warriors whose names are sought to be immortalised in the epigraphs are described as having fought on his side. The pillars thus reveal the site of a battle fought 654 years ago between two Rajput kings of Central India.

42. *Bhonrasa* (District Bhilsa).—Bhonrasa is the headquarters of a *Tappa* (Sub-Tehsil,) accessible by pucca road from either the Kurwai-Kethora or Bamora Station on the G.I.P. Railway or by the Sironj-Kurwai road which crosses the Pachhar-Bhilsa road. Information casually obtained about a Persian inscription on a gate in the fortification wall which surrounds the village, led me to visit the place. But I was agreeably surprised to find the place full of ruins of old buildings containing mosques, tombs, wells, a fort and a palace, most of them bearing Persian and in some cases bilingual inscriptions in Persian and Nagari. In one morning's visit I was able to make only a cursory survey of the very large number of ruins and had to leave the copying of inscriptions and taking of full descriptive notes to a more leisurely visit next year. The numerous ruins of tombs, mosques, and wells at Bhonrasa remind a visitor of those at Chanderi. The mosque known as *Bade-Bag-ki masjid* will rank very high in point of delicacy of ornamentation.

43. *Esagarh* (District Esagarh).—Having received information from Mrs. Crofton of Indore that there are some old Christian tombs at Esagarh of the time of Jean Baptiste Filose's conquest of the place, the tombs were inspected, cleared, photographed and their inscriptions copied in the year of report. The Christian tombs at Esagarh are four in number. All are situated near a well named *Dokhami baodi* on the south-east outskirts of the village.

44. *Tomb No. 1.*—The tomb stone ($4'3'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$) stands on a masonry platform ($4'10'' \times 2'4'' \times 10''$) which in its turn is placed on another platform now buried in ground. Its pavement which was cleared up at the time of examination measures $12'9'' \times 8'8''$. The tablet is shaped like a pointed arch at the top and an ornamental cross and an inscription in Roman letters are carved on it. The tablet is $3'8'' \times 1'2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$. The epitaph is in 8 lines excluding the letters I M I over the cross.

45. *Tomb No. 2.*—The lowest platform of this tomb also is buried in earth. The pavement ($13' \times 9'3''$) has an ornamental leaf border (*pandasa*). The tomb ($4'11'' \times 2'4'' \times 1'8''$) is made up in receding plastered steps of masonry. On the top of the tomb is an inscription tablet laid horizontally with a cross carved on it. At the head of the grave is another epitaph tablet standing upright. This is now broken in twain, the stump standing *in situ* and the upper piece lying loose. The horizontal inscription is in 6 lines of Roman characters. The stone measures $2' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1'$. The upright tablet ($2'9'' \times 1'2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$) is shaped like a pointed arch at the top and bears an ornamental cross over the epitaph. The vertical epitaph is in 4 lines of Roman characters excluding I M I at the top of the cross.

46. *Tomb Nos. 3 and 4* stand on a common platform which was also completely buried in earth. The platform has a line floor ($14'4'' \times 20'3''$) surrounded at the edges with a line of coping slabs having ornamental leaf border (*pandasa*). It was cleared up for examination but will again get silted up as the ground on all four sides is higher than its floor. The tomb No. 3 ($3'8'' \times 2'3'' \times 1'4''$) is made up of masonry shaped like a ridge with a section like a pointed arch and is placed on a masonry platform ($7'8'' \times 7'5'' \times 2'8''$) both plastered over. There is a rough stone tablet ($1'5'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$) with a cross carved on it, stuck up vertically at the head of the grave. There is no

inscription either on the tomb or on the epitaph tablet. The Tomb No. 4 has a carved grave stone ($4'2'' \times 11'' \times 10''$) set directly on the pavement of the lower platform. On the top of it is a sunken panel ($2'3'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$) with a Persian inscription in 16 lines. Over this inscribed panel is another smaller panel with a multifoil arch at the top and inset with a cross carved in relief. standing *in situ*, the central part broken off and built up into the platform of the adjoining well and the top missing. The central portion has now been restored to its original place. The inscription on the tablet is in 8 lines of Roman characters. The epitaph (only two or three pieces of which were found) measures ($2'5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1'3''2\frac{1}{2}''$).

47. All the tombs except No. 3 have lamp posts standing between the grave stones and the epitaph tablets in imitation of Muhammadan tombs. Tombs Nos. 1 and 4 have one lamp post each, while No. 2 has two. The inscriptions are dealt with under Epigraphy (see para 65 below). Another monument listed here was the Chanderi gate. It is the east gate in the city wall of Esagarh and is a double gate built of cut stone. Though the arched top has fallen away the gate stands out as a solid and imposing piece of structure amidst the ruins of the fortification wall. On the outer face there are two stone figures of tigers perched on projecting brackets flanking the soffits of the arch.

48. *Kadwaha* (District Esagarh).—It lies 8 miles by kachcha road to the north of Esagarh. An old Sanskrit inscription dated in V.S. 1351 (A.D. 1294) brought from elsewhere and built into a niche in a modern Jaina temple at Kadwaha was discovered and copied in the year. It is dealt with under Epigraphy (see para 60 below).

49. *Kamed* (District Ujjain).—This place was visited in search of some old sculptures about which information had been received. The village is about 5 miles by road from Ujjain and stands on the right bank of the Sipra, opposite the Sidhavata. The site is old. On the modern outskirts of the village are traces of old temples. On the top of a large mound, the surface of which shows traces of bricks and boulders, stands a large sculpture of Vishnu $8'6''$ high $\times 3'3''$ broad $\times 1'9''$ thick, locally known as Chaturbhujas as it had originally four arms all of which have, however, broken away. The left upper hand held a *chakra* or wheel which exists. The face is slightly mutilated and besmeared. There was a crown on the head. The figure is standing on a lotus cushion and is flanked by two attendants on either side. This sculpture will very well match with the large sculpture of Siva popularly known as Kapila Muni which formerly stood half buried in the silt near Bhartrihari's cave, and has since been removed to the Museum at the Mahakala temple. Judging from its style, this idol of Vishnu may be as old as the 10th century A.D. or a little earlier. On the pedestal of the sculpture is a contemporary old Nagari inscription of one line, which is almost illegible. In the close vicinity of this image of Vishnu are lying some fragments of old sculptures, among which are seen Varaha, Ganesa, Mahavira and *jaladhari* of Siva *linga*. On the bank of a small pond close by is a fragment of a smaller idol of Vishnu, the upper portion with the face being preserved. About a furlong to the north-west of the above mound a mutilated sculpture of a goddess of about the same age as the above large idol of Vishnu, is standing half-buried in the earth. It is worshipped locally by the people as *Chonsat-mata*.

50. *Karohan* (District Ujjain).—This village is about 10 miles to the south-west of Ujjain. Here is one of the 84 Siva temples which pilgrims visit in the course of their circumambulation of the sacred city of Ujjain. Near the temple is an old well, now repaired. In a side of this well, a few feet below the ground, is a sort of under-ground cave which is now used as a dwelling by a recluse. In this cave is a mutilated sculpture of Varaha a little smaller than life-size. This place was visited for inspecting this sculpture which dates back from about the 11th century A.D. It may, if possible, be acquired for the Museum.

51. *Kherhat* (District Bhind).—On the northern outskirts of the village is a big well and a tree close by. Under the tree is a collection of fragments of old carved stones. Half a mile to the north-east of the village in the bed of the river Chambal, are seen the remnants of an old causeway constructed of boulders set in lime. The causeway appears to be contemporary with the fort at Ater which is only 4 miles from this place. The strength of the masonry is apparent from the fact that it has withstood the fury of the river current for the last three centuries. At the time of my visit (January 23rd) it was still under water. The site of one more brick temple of about the 10th century A. D. perched on a mound of earth in the midst of ravines, half way between the village and the conserved brick temple, was discovered this year. A carved stone peeping out of the ruins appears to be the part of a seat or pedestal of the principal idol of the temple. On the exposed face of the stone are carved a decorative sheet of squares and a small figure of a devotee.

52. *Matipura* (District Bhind).—This hamlet is situated about 2 miles to the south-west of Kherhat. A report, that it possesses ruins of old buildings brought about the visit which, however, was quite unfruitful. The ruins of an ordinary gateway were found to be the only fragment of *pucca* masonry lifting its head above a multitude of *kachcha* huts. Here there is nothing of architectural, artistic or historical interest.

53. *Narwar* (District Narwar).—Two inscriptions were discovered in the town of Narwar in the year. They are dealt with under Epigraphy (see para 62 below).

54. *Tumain* (District Esagarh).—This ancient village the monuments of which have been listed already, was re-visited with the object of finding out whether it would be practicable to remove to the Archaeological Museum the fragments of a beautiful *torana* gateway, that are lying scattered in a field on the southern outskirts of the village. It was not found to be worth the while to attempt the above. But in the course of the re-inspection of the monuments, a few more ruins came to light. They are the traces of the foundations of an old fortification popularly believed to be a place of Queen Nima who is unknown so far, and a stone *ghat*, on the other side of the river to the west of the village, and two hillocks which are popularly known as Nagar Tor and Pola Tor. The signs of old habitation seem to extend over a large area westward. These deserve careful exploration at leisure.

55. *Ujjain* (District Ujjain).—Some old sculptures lying in the premises of Nazar Ali Mills were secured for the Archaeological Museum at Ujjain. Similarly an old carved stone pillar originally belonging to a mediæval temple but subsequently used for an imprecatory sculpture and having an inscription dated in V. S. 1510, had been found in the diggings carried out by

the Ujjain Municipality in preparing ground for a garden in the compound of the Municipal Office. On receipt of information this pillar was removed to the local Archaeological Museum with the permission of the Municipal authorities. The site of ancient Ujjain was surveyed and a few spots on the banks of the two deep *nalas* or ravines which cross the site were selected for taking trial pits in order to find out the prospects of further excavations on a large scale on this site.

56. A statement of monuments listed in the year appears in *Appendix C*.

(c) **Epigraphy.**

57. Twenty-eight inscriptions were copied or noticed in the year of report. Classified according to languages ten of them are in Sanskrit and twelve in Hindi, one bilingual (Hindi and Urdu) and one in Persian and four in French or Italian. (See *Appendix D*.)

58. The earliest of these in chronological order and the foremost in historical importance are the seven inscriptions engraved on the warrior's memorial pillars standing on a battle-field, a short distance to the east of the village Bangla (see para 41 above). All of them are dated the 7th day of the bright fortnight of the month of *Chaitra* in V.S. 1338 or A.D. 1281. These are intended to commemorate the names of warriors who were killed in a battle fought on the bank of the river Barua (Balua of the inscriptions), on the date mentioned above, between Gopaladeva, king of Nalapura (Narwar) and Viravarmmadeva, King of Jejabhukti (Bundelkhand). All the inscriptions agree in naming the week-day as Friday. There is one solitary instance, however, which names it as Saturday. This latter is either a mistake or it may be that the same *tithi* covered both Friday and a part of Saturday, and that the battle was fought on the two consecutive days.

59. None of the names of heroes recorded seem to be of historical importance. The name of the Prime-Minister of Gopaladeva is given as Mahakumara Brahmadeva. Gopaladeva the Jajapella king of Narwar is already known from his other inscriptions found at Narwar and its neighbourhood, while Viravarmmadeva the Chandela King is also known from various inscriptions. The date of our inscriptions falls well within the range of dates known for Gopaladeva and for Viravarmmadeva. Fortune appears to have favoured the side of Narwar as all the warriors commemorated are described as having fought on behalf of the Narwar Ruler. These inscriptions are of considerable historical importance as they have led to the identification of the field of a battle fought more than 600 years ago between two kings known to history.

60. Next in importance and date is the Jain temple inscription from Kadwaha. It is dated on Friday the New Moon day of *Margasirsha* V.S. 1451 or A. D. 1294. The stone slab on which inscription is engraved and now built into a niche in a Jain temple is not in its original position; it has been imported from elsewhere. For, judging from its purport, the epigraph has no connection with the temple. It records the construction of a step-well by Kumarapala an important personage and a protege of Sahasamalla, son of Malachhanda. The latter is described as being a brave warrior who was

highly respected by the kings of the lineage of Chahada the well known Jajapella king of Narwar and who badly harassed the contemporary king of Malwa. As Malachhanda and Sahasamalla are given no royal titles, it is doubtful whether they were of royal blood. This Sahasamalla is probably the same as his namesake mentioned in an inscription at Surwaya dated V. S. 1350.

61. The inscription dated V. S. 1510 found at Ujjain is a mere imprecatory record. The stone on which it is incised originally belonged to a mediæval temple. It is subsequently utilised for the imprecatory sculpture and inscription.

62. Out of the two inscriptions found at Narwar, one is only a fragment of a Sanskrit inscription written in characters of the 12th century A.D. It is hoped that more fragments of this epigraph will be traced which will make it possible to make out its purport. The other inscription which is in two parts, one in Hindi and the other its Urdu version, records the construction of a private house on which the inscription is built up, in V. S. 1699 in the reign of Maharaja Amar Singh Kachhawaha of Narwar a tributary king of the Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan.

63. Four years later than this is the group of seven inscriptions incised on stone posts, a wall tablet and a pedestal of Jain foot-prints, in the premises of the *Banganga Kund* at Shivpuri. They are dated in V. S. 1703 and record various works of religious merit such as the construction of a tank, a temple, the installation of Jain and Hindu idols and lastly the gift of a *tuladana* (weighing oneself against some precious metal and giving it away in charity). The donors were Mohandas a Khandelwal Bania and his son Naraharidas. The former, as the inscriptions record, was a *Potdar* under Maharaja Sangrama of Utangarh Gunora, visited all places of pilgrimage, settled at Shivpuri and won the title of Singhai by his acts of religious merit. A noteworthy point about one of these inscriptions is that it registers the installation of a *Siva linga* along with that of a pedestal bearing foot-prints of the Jain Tirthamkaras, by a Jain donor in one and the same temple (?), a testimony to the feeling of toleration and good will which prevailed among the different religious sects (Jains and Hindus) in good old times.

64. The Hindu inscription on the *Sarai* at Budha-Dongar is dated in V.S. 1737 or A.D. 1680 and merely refers to the name of Emperor Aurangzeb. One of the two inscriptions on the doorways of the shrines of a Jain temple at Maksi is dated in V.S. 1782 or A.D. 1725 and is couched in what appears to be the Marwari dialect of Hindi. The other is in Sanskrit and dated in V.S. 1913 or A. D. 1856. Both record certain constructions and repairs of the temple. The names of donors and a line of Jain Acharyas (religious preceptors) are specified.

65. Four inscriptions, three of which are written in Roman characters and French or Italian language, and the fourth in Persian are incised on the Christian tombs at Esagarh (see para 43 above). They are dated in A.D. 1822 and record the names of certain persons to whose memory the tombs are sacred and who evidently belonged to the party accompanying Jean Baptise Filose during his conquest of Esagarh.

(d) Numismatics.

66. In the year of report fifty-one coins were examined, forty-four of which were of silver and seven of billon. For detail see *Appendix E*.

67. All the forty-four silver coins were received as treasure-trove finds discovered in three lots in three different places in the State, viz, Mandola (District Shajapur), Jajadehi (District Narwar) and Barah (District Bhind). The twenty silver coins of the first lot were all of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah the well known Khilji Sultan of Delhi (A. D. 1296-1316). The second lot consisted of 9 silver coins, 3 of which belonged to Sikandar Shah Suri (A.D. 1555), and the remaining 6 were of the Moghul Emperor Akbar (A.D. 1556-1605). The third lot of 15 silver coins comprised those of Gwalior and other States of Central India. As they bore no clear legends and mint names or years, they were found to be of little numismatic importance.

68. Seven coins of billon were purchased from the Central Museum, Lahore. They comprise two of Muhammad bin Sam (A. D. 1198-1206), two of Shams-ud-din Altamash (A.D. 1211-1236), two of Chahadadeva (A.D. 1232-60) and one of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah Khilji (A.D. 1296-1316).

VII. Museums and Monuments.

(a) Archæological Museum at Gwalior.

69. In the year of report, sixty-five antiquities comprising four metal images, one stone inscription, thirty-three stone sculptures, twenty coins and seven miniature paintings were added to the Archæological Museum at Gujari Mahal, Gwalior (see *Appendix F*). The antiquities which had been acquired during the last year were properly classified and exhibited. Some repairs were executed to the building. The old lime floors of the hall (Room No. 3) and the inscription room (Room No. 1) got constantly damaged by use and periodical patch repairs were of no avail. They were, therefore, permanently strengthened by the subscription of a neat and good looking pavement of square stone slabs. A door was opened to connect the office-room with the main hall. New trees were planted on the southern flank of the approach path and the pot garden was improved by additions and re-arrangements, thus making the premises of the Museum more attractive.

70. 133 European and American and 271 Indian visitors signed their names in the Visit-Book in the year but the actual number of visitors was several times larger. R. B. Daya Ram Sahni, the Director General of Archæology in India, inspected the Museum in the year of report and was highly pleased with it. The short remark which he entered in the Visit-Book may be quoted thus :—

“The collection far excels my most sanguine expectations before I visited it. The arrangement leaves nothing to be desired and the labelling and identifications are absolutely accurate. Mr. Garde deserves well of the Gwalior State. I congratulate the Darbar on all the attention paid to the Archæology.”

Among the other distinguished visitors to the Museum in the year of report, mention may be made of (1) Captains D.R. and M.F. C. Martin, R. E., Calcutta, (2) Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident at Gwalior. (3) Lt.-General Sir Edmund and Lady Ironside, (4) Mr. M. V. Narayanswami Iyer, M.A., B.L., L. P., Professor, Nizam's College, (5) Mr. H. K. Premartn, Buddhist Missionary, Ceylon, (6) Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Member of Viceroy's Executive Council and Lady Noyce, (7) Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Inspector-General of Police, Gwalior, (8) Mr. R. G. Gyani, Assistant Curator, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, (9) Mr. K. K. Sen, Deputy

Accountant General, Allahabad, (10) Miss Keyes, (11) Commander and Mrs. Bush, (12) Mr. C. W. C. Carson, Finance Member, Gwalior, (13) Mr. Prokofieff, (14) Brigadier General Sir T. Keyes, late Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, (15) Count Paiffy, (16) Major and Mrs. H. H. Mackenzie, (17) Raja Dhundiraj Bahadur Raja Rai Rayan of Hyderabad (Deccan), (18) Her Excellency Lady Chetwode, (19) Lord Rattendone, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja Scindia and Col. Sir K. N. Haksar, Political Member, Gwalior.

(b) Collection of the Sculptures at the Mahakal Temple, Ujjain.

71. Four sculptures were added to this collection in the year of report. Three of them were presented by the Proprietors of the Nazar Ali Mills and one by the Municipal authorities, to whom our thanks are due (see *Appendix G*).

(c) Distinguished Visitors to Archæological Monuments in Districts.

72. The Monuments at Bagh, Bhilsa, Chanderi, Gyaspur, Surwaya and Ujjain were visited by a large number of visitors, foreign as well as Indian, among whom the following names are worth mention :—

(1) Mr. Suryavanshi, Suba of Amjhera, (2) Mr. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, Indore, (3) Capt. Kichlu, Member Bench Appeal Mal, Gwalior, (4) Mr. Pednekar, District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain, (5) Prof. Sohni, Assistant Organising Commissioner, Dhar, with a party of Rover Scouts, (6) Party of students, Anand College, Dhar, (7) Rao Rani of Tikamgarh State with Thakurani and Thakur of Nimkhera State (8) Mr. Bapat, Puisne Judge, Dhar, (9) Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, (10) Thakur Raghunath Singh, Chief of Jamnia (C.I.), (11) Rai Bahadur S. N. Bhaduri, Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Gwalior, (12) Thakur Surya Kumar Verma, Muafi Officer, Gwalior, (13) Miss Grace De-Cruz, Baroda Residency and Party, (14) Chief Saheb of Vadia State, Kathiawad, (15) Mrs. and Miss Leslie Weir, Baroda Residency, (16) Mr. Palkar, Chief Judge, Indore, (17) Mr. Apte, Commissioner, Nimar Division, Indore, (18) Hon'ble Mr. Gibson. C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident at Gwalior, (19) Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, Director General of Archæology in India, (20) Mr. Srivastava, Assistant Superintendent of Archæological Survey for Central India and (21) Dr. N. P. Chakravarty, the Government Epigraphist for India.

VIII. Publications.

73. Two books, namely, (1) '*Archæology in Gwalior*', 2nd edition, revised and enlarged and (2) '*A Guide to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior*' recently published by the Department in the year of report were distributed among the officials of the State, Archæological Offices of the British India and Indian States and various Antiquarian Institutions in India and abroad. The publications were highly appreciated by the recipients and reviews on them appeared in various Journals and Periodicals.

74. *Annual Administration Reports* for Samvats 1984 and 1985 were seen through the Press and that of 1986 was sent to the Press.

75. *A handbook of the Archæological Department* was printed.

IX. Important Events and Miscellaneous.

76. Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, the Director General of Archæology in India, inspected the Archæological Monuments at Surwaya and on the Gwalior Fort, and the Archæological Museum, Gujar Mahal. He expressed his satisfaction at what the Gwalior Government had been doing for Archæology (see para. 70 above).

77 A party of students from the J J School of Art, Bombay (Architecture Section) visited Chanderi to study and survey old Muhammadan architecture. The Gwalior Government rendered them necessary help, namely, accommodation in the Dak Bungalow and the guidance and advice of the Superintendent of Archæology.

78 Exhibits of Architectural interest were sent to the Exhibition organised by the School of Architecture, Calcutta. Exhibits of historical interest were also lent to the Exhibition held in connection with the 1st session of the All-India Modern History Congress at Poona. The Officiating Curator escorted the exhibits and was in charge of them at the Exhibition. They were highly appreciated by the visitors.

X Photographs and Drawings

79 212 Photographs were taken (*Appendix H*) 466 prints and 25 enlargements were prepared from old and new negatives during the year under report for —

- (a) the usual set required for annual record
- (b) the Darbar Album accompanying *Annual Administration Report*,
- (c) meeting the demands from scholars and the public,
- (d) exhibiting in Dak Bungalows,
- (e) presentation Albums, and
- (f) making half tone blocks for the *Annual Administration Reports*

80 No new drawings and lantern slides were made during the year of report

XI Office Library

81 124 books and periodicals on Archæology, Art, Architecture, History, and allied subjects were added to the Office Library. Out of these 67 were purchased and the rest were received as presents from the Government of India, Provincial Governments, the Governments of Indian States and Antiquarian Institutions, etc., to whom our thanks are due.

82 All the books of Office Library were rearranged and labelled. A new catalogue of books is prepared. A list of books added in the year is set forth in *Appendix I*.

XII Income and Expenditure

83 The income realised and the expenditure incurred by the Department under various heads of the budget will be found in *Appendices J and K* respectively. Thus the annual income came to Rs 190 12 3 and the expenditure amounted to Rs 18,760 3 8, during the year of report.

XIII Concluding Remarks

84 In conclusion, the undersigned owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lt Col Sir Hashmatulla Khan Saheb, Home Member, for general direction, valuable suggestions and unfailing courtesy.

M B GARDE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
Gwalior Government

PART II.

APPENDIX A.

Tour Diary of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Gwalior State, for the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
July 1934.		
16th-19th ..	Gwalior to Bagh Caves.	
20th-22nd ..	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
23rd-24th ..	Bagh Caves to Mandasor.	
24th ..	Mandasor to Sondni and back.	
25th-26th ..	Mandasor to Gwalior <i>via</i> Ujjain.	
August 1934.		
22nd ..	Gwalior to Satanwada.	
23rd ..	Satanwada to Shivpuri.	
24th-25th ..	Enjoyed holidays.	
26th ..	Halt at Shivpuri.	
27th ..	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
October 1934.		
14th ..	Gwalior to Chanderi.	
15th ..	Halt at Chanderi.	
16th ..	Chanderi to Surwaya.	
17th ..	Surwaya to Gwalior.	
December 1934		
11th ..	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
12th ..	Bhilsa to Udaygiri, Besnagar and back.	
13th ..	Bhilsa to Gyaspur.	
14th-17th ..	Halt at Gyaspur.	
18th ..	Gyaspur to Badoh.	
19th ..	Halt at Badoh.	

APPENDIX A —(contd)

Date month and year	Movements and Halts	REMARKS
20th	Badoh to Udaypur	
21st 22nd	Udaypur to Gwalior	
January 1935		
6th	Gwalior to Antri	
,	Antri to Pawaya	
7th	Pawaya to Gwalior	
22nd	Gwalior to Bhind	
23rd	Bhind to Kherhat, Matipura <i>via</i> Ater and back to Bhind	
24th	Bhind to Gwalior	
25th	Gwalior to Padhavli	
26th	Padhavli to Gwalior	
February 1935		
14th	Gwalior to Mohana	
15th	Mohana to Narwar	
16th	Narwar to Bangla and then to Surwaya	
17th	Surwaya to Budha-Dongar and then to Maksi	
18th	Maksi to Ujjain	
19th-20th	Halt at Ujjain	
21st	Ujjain to Karohan and back	
22nd	Ujjain to Bagh Caves	
23rd-24th	Halt at Bagh Caves	
25th-26th	Bagh to Sarwan and then to Mandasor	
27th	Mandasor to Khor and back	
28th	Mandasor to Ujjain	
March 1935		
1st	Halt at Ujjain	

APPENDIX A —(concl'd)

Date month and year	Movements and Halts	REMARKS
March 1935		
2nd	Ujjain to Shivpuri	
3rd	Shivpuri to Narwar	
4th	Narwar to Bangla and back	
5th	Narwar to Gwalior	
27th	Gwalior to Shivpuri	
28th	Shivpuri to Esagarh and Terah	
29th	Terah to Esagarh	
30th	Esagarh to Chanderi	
31st	Chanderi to Gwalior	
April 1935		
18th	Gwalior to Esagarh	
19th	Esagarh to Terah	
20th	Terah to Rajapur and back and then to Ranod	
21st	Ranod to Esagarh <i>via</i> Kadwaha	
22nd	Esagarh to Pachhar	
23rd	Pachhar to Tumain and back and then to Bhonrasa	
24th	Bhonrasa to Bhilsa	
25th	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur	
26th	. Halt at Gyaraspur	
27th	.. Gyaraspur to Udaygiri, and then to Chanderi <i>via</i> Mungaoli	
28th	Chanderi to Gwalior <i>via</i> Surwaya	

APPENDIX C

Monuments Listed during the Year 1934 35, Samvat 1991

Place	Name of monument	Class	REMARKS
	District Bhilsa		
Bhonrasa	City wall with a Persian inscription in the <i>Markandi</i> Gate in the west and with three other gates	III	
,	Fortress or <i>gadhi</i> with two inscribed pillars planted near the gate	III	
,	A <i>baodi</i> or step well in the fort with two Hindi and one Persian inscriptions	III	
„	A stone pillar with two Persian inscriptions, standing outside the village about 200 yards from the <i>Bazar</i> Gate	III	
„	A tomb known as <i>Hajira</i> about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north of the village and a small inscribed grave stone on the same platform	II	
,	Another platform near above with two inscribed tombs	II	
„	<i>Bara-Khambhi</i> mosque	III	
„	<i>Bindirwali</i> mosque	III	
,	<i>Bigar-muki</i> mosque	III	
	<i>Ek Khambhi</i> mosque	III	
„	<i>Kalandari</i> mosque	III	
	An inscribed tomb in front of <i>Kalandari</i> mosque	III	
„	Two graves on a mound known as <i>Hathi Kabar</i>	III	
„	<i>Bade Bag-ki masjid</i> with 5 Persian inscriptions about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to west of the village	I	
„	Another mosque near No 14	II	
„	A circular <i>baodi</i> or step-well with a Persian inscription near No 14	II	
„	<i>Idgah</i> with a Persian inscription	II	
„	A mosque with a Persian inscription, near No 17	III	

APPENDIX C.

Monuments Listed during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Place.	Name of monument.	Class.	REMARKS.
	District Bhilsa.		
Bhonrasa ..	City wall with a Persian inscription in the <i>Markandi</i> Gate in the west, and with three other gates.	III	
„ ..	Fortress or <i>gadhi</i> with two inscribed pillars planted near the gate.	III	
„ ..	A <i>baodi</i> or step-well in the fort with two Hindi and one Persian inscriptions.	III	
„ ..	A stone pillar with two Persian inscriptions, standing outside the village about 200 yards from the <i>Bazar</i> Gate.	III	
„ ..	A tomb known as <i>Hajira</i> about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north of the village, and a small inscribed grave stone on the same platform.	II	
„ ..	Another platform near above with two inscribed tombs.	II	
„ ..	<i>Bara-Khambhi</i> mosque	III	
„ ..	<i>Bindiwali</i> mosque	III	
„ ..	<i>Bigar-nivki</i> mosque	III	
„ ..	<i>Ek-Khambhi</i> mosque	III	
„ ..	<i>Kalandari</i> mosque	III	
„ ..	An inscribed tomb in front of <i>Kalandari</i> mosque.	III	
„ ..	Two graves on a mound known as <i>Hathi Kabar</i> .	III	
„ ..	<i>Bade Bag-ki masjid</i> , with 5 Persian inscriptions, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to west of the village.	I	
„ ..	Another mosque near No. 14	II	
„ ..	A circular <i>baodi</i> or step-well with a Persian inscription near No. 14.	II	
„ ..	<i>Idgah</i> with a Persian inscription	II	
„ ..	A mosque with a Persian inscription, near No. 17.	III	

APPENDIX C —(contd)

Serial No	Place	Name of monument	Class
19	Bhonrasa	A platform with two inscribed tombs near No 18	III
20	,	<i>Mahal</i> or Palace of Khichi Rajas in ruins	III
21	,	A <i>Sati</i> platform in the bed of river Betwa adjoining a ruined stone <i>ghat</i>	II
District Bhind			
22	Kherhat	Site of a 10th cent brick temple situated on an earth mound in ravines, half way between the village and the conserved brick temple	III
23	,	A collection of fragments of old images and carved stones near a big well on the northern outskirts of the village	III
24	,	Remnants of an old causeway in the river Chambal near the village	III
District Esagarh			
25-28	Esagarh	Four Christian tombs in a field near the southern outskirts of the village	II
29	,	<i>Chanderi</i> gate	III
30	Kadwaha	An old Sanskrit inscription stuck up in a niche in a Jain temple	II
31	Tumain	Signs of extensive habitation on the other side of the river including remnants of <i>Nima Ram ka Mahal Nagar Tor, Pola Tor</i> etc	III
District Mandasor			
32	Mandasor	A Persian inscription on a tomb near the <i>Dargah</i> of Chiman Chisti on the other bank of the river opposite the fort	III
District Narwar			
33	Bangla	Site of a battle field with a number of sculptured and inscribed memorial pillars	II
34	Badhon or Rajapur	An inscribed memorial pillar showing a person killed in a cattle lifting skirmish	III
35	Budha-Dongar	An old Mughal <i>sarai</i> with a Hindi inscription on a door jamb	III

APPENDIX C.—(concl'd.)

Place.	Name of monument.	Class.	MARKS
Terahi	A number of loose sculptures collected and arranged in the compound of Mohaj Mata <i>Mandir</i> . District Ujjain.	II	
Kamed	A large mound showing traces of old bricks crowned with a large sculpture of Vishnu (inscribed).	II	
„	Pieces of sculpture lying scattered in the neighbourhood of the village.	III	
Karohan	A broken sculpture of Varaha in an artificial cave near an old well and a Siva temple.	III	
Maksi	Svetambar Jain temple with inscriptions.	II	

APPENDIX D.

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Serial No.	Local No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
1		Esagarh	District Esagarh. On a Christian tomb ..	8	Roman.	French or Italian.	..	A. D. 1822	Commemorates the death of a Christian Officer named O. A. H. Defoe in A. D. 1822.	
2		"	"	8	"	"	..	"	Commemorates the death of a Christian in A. D. 1822.	
3		"	"	6	"	"	..	..	Commemorates the death of a Christian named D. Pedro.	
4		"	"	3	"	"	..	..	Commemorates the death of a Christian lady Anna Maria.	
5		"	"	16	Nastaliq	Persian.	..	..	Commemorates the death of a Christian lady.	
6		Kadwaha.	On a stone stuck in a niche in a Jain temple. Size of sunken panel which is inscribed is 13½" × 13½".	11	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	..	Friday, Margasirsha Sudi 11 V. S. 1451 (A. D. 1294).	The inscription opens with the genealogy of a royal family descended from Chahada, the well-known King of Narwar. It contains the names of two kings, Malchhanda (?) and Sahasamalla. The epigraph then mentions one Kumarpala who is described as an important	

17	District Narwar.	Bangla.	On a warrior's memorial pillar.	16	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	Gopala Deva.	Friday, <i>Chaitra Sudi 7</i> V. S. 1338. (A. D. 1281).	Records the death of Bاندو, son of Rauta Deva and grandson of Rauta Bhoja Deva, fighting on behalf of Maharaja Gopala Deva of Nalapura (Narwar) against the army of the Chandella King Viravarman in a battle which took place on the bank of the Balua river.	is not given. The object of the inscription is to record the construction of a step-well by Kumarpala.
8		"	"	9	"	"	"	Saturday, <i>Chaitra Sudi 7</i> V. S. 1338	Records the death of Rahula Deva on the battlefield of the Balua river during the reign of Maharaja Gopala Deva of Nalapur (Narwar). It refers to Mahakumara Brahma Deva acting as Minister. Records the death of a warrior (name illegible) in a battle fought on the bank of the Balua river against Rajraja Viravarma Deva an opponent of Maharaja Gopala Deva, his Prime Minister at that time being Brahma Deva.	Saturday is here wrongly written for Friday as is obvious from other inscriptions bearing month, <i>tithi</i> and day.
9		"	"	11	"	"	"	V. S. 1338		

APPENDIX D.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Local No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
10		Bangla.	On a warrior's memorial pillar.	12	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	Maharaja Gopala Deva.	Friday, <i>Chaitra Sudi</i> V. S. 1338	Records the death of a certain warrior in a battle fought on the bank of the Balua river during the reign of Maharaja Gopala Deva.	Much defaced.
11		"	"	12	"	"	"	"	Records the death of a warrior, etc., just as above. Name of warrior is illegible.	Damaged and partly legible.
12		"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"
13		"	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
14		Budha-Dongar.	On the west door-jamb of the northern gate of the <i>Sarai</i> .	5	Nagari.	Hindi.	Alamgir.	V. S. 1737 (A. D. 1680),	Refers to the reign of Aurangzeb.	Badly written and illegible.
15		Mahua.	On a pillar lying loose.	6	"	"	"	V. S. 1765.	Records the cremation of a <i>sati</i> .	"
16		"	"	5	"	"	"	V.S.1688	"	"
17		Narwar.	On a wall of an old house in the town.	19 9	" Urdu.	" Urdu.	Shah Jahan and Amara Singh	Thursday, <i>Magha Sudi</i> 5 V.S. 1699, Saka 1564	Records the construction of a house by Manmohana, son of Prithviraja and grandson of Rai Mahadeo in the time of Raja	

18	Narwar.	On a fragment of a stone slab.	8	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	waha.	1642).	under the suzerainty of Emperor Shah Jahan.
19	Shivpuri. (Banga.)	On a stump of a stone pillar planted in ground near another <i>Kund</i> behind the enclosure.	4	Nagari.	Hindi.	Shah Jahan and Amarsingh Kachhawa.	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 3</i> V. S. 1703 (A. D. 1646)	Being only a small fragment its purport cannot be made out.
20	"	On the upper portion of the above pillar lying on the ground.	4 above and 8 below.	"	"	"	"	Nos. 19 and 20 together make one complete record mentioning the performance of <i>Tuladana</i> (giving in charity of as much silver, grain or any other commodity as may balance the weight of one's body) by Naraharidas son of Mohanadas a Khandelwal <i>Bania</i> Bijai-vargi, in the time of Maharaja Amarsingh Kachhawa during the reign of Shah Jahan.
21	"	On a post standing erect behind the enclosure close to the ground.	20	"	"	"	"	Records the installation of images and construction of a tank Manikarnika by Singhavi Mohanadas whose genealogy is given thus :— Nagaraja, Haridas and Gangadas.

APPENDIX D.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Local No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
22		Shivpuri (Banganga).	On a stone slab stuck up in a wall near the <i>Kund</i> .	16 in square, 1 line in each of the 3 margins and 14 in the 4th margin.	Nagari.	Hindi.	Shah Jahan.	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 3</i> V. S. 1703 (A.D. 1646)	Records the construction of a tank Manikarnika and a temple and installation therein of images of 24 Tirthankaras, Parsvanatha and Vishwanath Mahadeva at Banganga, by Mohandas Bijaivangi Khandelwal <i>Mahajana</i> of Ghuhariya <i>Gohra</i> . His genealogy is given in the inscription No. 21 above. (By the performance of these acts of religious merit he came to be styled as Singhai.) He visited all places of pilgrimage and finally settled at Shivpuri. He further refers to himself as a <i>Potdar</i> of Maharaja Sangrama of Utangarh Gunora.	
23		"	On the margin of a pedestal bearing foot-prints of a Tirthankara.	2	"	"	"	"	Records certain names such as Gangadas, Girdharidas and his wife Champavati, who probably installed the pedestal with the foot-prints.	Totally defaced and illegible.
24		"	On a post lying outside the gate of the premises.	17	"	"	"	"	"	Totally defaced and illegible.

25	Kamed.	On a stone pedestal of an image of Vishnu.	1	Nagari.	मनु.	..	..	Devā, son of Alasah (?)
26	Maksi.	On a door-way of the Jaina temple of Parsvanath.	14	"	"	Local.	Wednesday <i>Kartika</i> <i>Sudi</i> 7 V. S. 1782 (A. D. 1725)	Seems to record the session of a meeting of Sri Sangha at Avanti, which discussed the subject of repairs to the temple and subsequently carried them out in the time of Suba Bahadur. The name of Rupa a mason is given.
27	"	On another door-way of the same temple.	17	"	Sanskrit. (corrupt)	..	Monday, <i>Kartika</i> <i>Sudi</i> 13 V. S. 1913 Saka 1776 (A. D. 1856)	Records the construction of <i>sikhara</i> on the temple of Parsvanath at Maksi by Jannaben wife of Sadhanajita, an inhabitant of Ujjain. Udayachand son of Pannalal and Dalachi his wife supplied a <i>Kalasa</i> on the above <i>sikhara</i> . The ceremony was performed under the ministry of Kalyanavijaya, pupil of Amritavijaya, pupil of Gajendravijaya, pupil of Bhawanivijaya, pupil of Jaina Acharya Vijayadevendra Suvāra of the Mahatapagachchha.
28	Ujjain.	On a stone slab	10	"	Hindi.	..	V. S. 1510 Saka 1374 (A. D. 1453)	It is an imprecatory record as is evident from the figure of an ass incised on it.

APPENDIX E.

List of Coins Examined during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Serial No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	Number of coins.	REMARKS.
1	Chahadadeva (A.D. 1232-1260).	..	..	Billon.	2	Purchased.
2	Muhammad bin Sam (A. D. 1193-1206).	..	..	..	2	..
3	Shams-ud-din Altamash (A. D. 1211-1236).	..	..	..	2	..
4	Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah Khilji (A. D. 1296-1316).	..	..	..	1	..
5	.. ..	A. H. 707	Delhi.	Silver.	1	Treasure-trove.
6	.. ..	A. H. 710	..	..	1	..
7	.. ..	A. H. 712	..	..	1	..
8	.. ..	A. H. 715	..	..	1	..
9	.. ..	A. H. 719	..	..	1	..
10	.. ..	..	..	..	10	..
11	.. ..	..	..	..	5	..
12	Sikandar Shah Sur (A. D. 1555).	..	..	..	3	..
13	Akbar the Great (A. D. 1556-1605).	A. H. 981	..	..	1	..
14	.. ..	A. H. 982 ?	..	..	1	..
15	.. ..	A. H. 982	..	..	2	..
16	.. ..	A. H. 983	..	..	1	..
17	.. ..	A. H. 985 ?	..	..	1	..
18	Scindias of Gwalior and miscellaneous (defaced).	..	..	..	15	..
					51	

APPENDIX F.

List of Antiquities Added to the Archaeological Museum at Gwalior
during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS.
	Sculptures.		
Terahi.	A memorial pillar	51" × 17½" × 9"	
"	Another memorial pillar	88" × 15½" × 9"	
"	A third " "	94" × 16" × 8"	
"	An image of Kubera	48" × 21" × 11"	
"	A goddess seated on a lion	34" × 24" × 9"	
Gyaraspur.	A monkey-faced figure	11" × 6" × 7"	
"	A piece of <i>prabhavala</i>	10½" × 5½" × 3½"	
"	A couple of <i>Gandharvas</i>	9" × 7" × 3½"	
"	Upper part of a male figure	5" × 4" × 4½"	
"	A conch	10" × 4½" × 4"	
"	A pot (<i>Kalasa</i>)	4" × 3" × 2"	
"	A head	8" × 5½" × 3"	
"	" " " "	6" × 5" × 3"	
"	" " " "	6" × 3" × 2½"	
"	" " " "	4½" × 3" × 3"	
"	" " " "	3½" × 3" × 2½"	
"	" " " "	4" × 4" × 3"	
"	" " " "	4" × 3" × 2"	
"	of a lion (broken)	16" × 8½" × 7"	
"	Upper part of a female figure (large)	8" × 5" × 4"	
"	" " " "	8½" × 3½" × 7"	
"	" " " "	9" × 5" × 5"	
"	" " " "	4½" × 3½" × 3"	
"	" " " "	6½" × 4½" × 5"	
"	" " male " "	5" × 4" × 4"	
"	" " " "	5" × 3" × 2½"	
"	A face of a demon		

APPENDIX F.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS.
27	Gyaraspur.	A female torso	19" × 7½" × 6"	
28	"	" " "	11" × 7" × 4½"	
29	"	" " "	8" × 5" × 4½"	
30	"	Middle portion of a human figure ..	3½" × 3½" × 2"	
31	"	A flying figure	11" × 7½" × 5"	
32	"	A head with curly hair	5½" × 5" × 4"	
33	"	" " " a high ornamental head-dress.	9" × 3½" × 4¼"	
Inscription.				
34	Narwar.	A fragment of an inscribed slab ..	13½" × 6" × 4"	
Paintings.				
35	Purchased.	Sardar Santoba Tembak	14" × 12"	
36	"	Peshwa Madhav Rao II	24" × 10"	
37	"	Jankoji Rao Scindia	8" × 5½"	
38	"	Jayaji Rao Scindia in military dress ..	10" × 7½"	
39	"	Shivaji standing	9½" × 7½"	
40	"	Emperor Jahangir	17" × 12"	
41	"	Duel of Bhimasena and Duryodhana ..	11" × 7½"	
Brass Images.				
42	"	A chariot with bullocks .. ..	..
43	"	An image of a god .. ..	..
44	"	" " " .. ..	..
45	"	" " " .. ..	..
Coins.				
46-49	Treasure-trove.	Silver coins of Akbar the Great ..	..
50-51	"	" " " Sikandar Shah Sur of Delhi ..	..
52-58	"	" " " Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah Khilji of Delhi.	..	

APPENDIX F.—(concl'd.)

No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size,	REMARKS,
3-0	Purchased.	Billon coins of Shams-ud-din Altamash.	..	
1-2	"	" " " Muhammad bin Sam of Delhi.	..	
3	"	Billon coin of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah	..	
1-5	"	Billon coins of Chahadadeva ..	..

APPENDIX G.

**List of Antiquities Added to Mahakal Museum at Ujjain during
the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.**

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
1	Ujjain.	Two panels, side by side, each inset with a four-armed goddess, a female attendant on the right	2' 4" × 1' 10" × 1'
2	"	A kneeling <i>Sadhu</i> with matted hair and beard and with a gourd in hand ..	1' 8" × 1' 3" × 10"
3	"	Four-armed Vishnu seated on Garuda ..	1' 9" × 1' × 8"
4	"	A stone pillar with an imprecatory sculpture and inscription in corrupt Sanskrit.	3' 10" × 1' × 1'

APPENDIX H.

List of Photo-Negatives Prepared during the Year 1934-35,
Samvat 1991.

Place.	Object and description.	Size.
District Amjhëra.		
Bagh.	Caves Nos. 1 to 5, bird's-eye-view	Full.
"	Cave No. 2, Naga chapel, after conservation ..	"
"	" " an interior pillar after ..	"
"	" " " " " " another view.	"
"	" " a round column after conservation ..	"
"	" No. 4, door frame of Dagoba shrine after conservation.	"
"	" " pillar No. 30, after conservation ..	"
District Bhilsa.		
Bhonrasa.	A <i>sati</i> memorial in the bed of the Betwa ..	"
Gyaraspur.	Hindola Torana, front view	"
"	" " " " another	"
"	" " back view	"
"	" " " " another	"
"	" " side view	"
"	" " general view	"
"	" " collection of carved fragments exposed in excavations.	"
"	" " showing plinth of the temple ..	"
"	" " fragments of images unearthed	Half.
"	" " " " " "	"
"	Char Khambha, general view	Full.
"	" " showing ruined plinth ..	"
"	Atha Khambha, general view, after conservation	"
"	" " front view " "	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
23	Gyaraspur.	Atha Khambha, Torana after conservation ..	Full.
24	"	Bajramath temple, view from N. E. after conservation.	"
25	"	Bajramath temple, view from S. E. after conservation.	"
26	"	" " " " " another view.	Half.
27	"	" " door-frame of southern shrine.	"
28	"	" " " central shrine ..	Full.
29	"	" " " northern " ..	"
30	"	Maladevi temple, sculptures arranged in the hall	"
31	"	" " door-frame of the shrine, before conservation	"
32	"	" " " after conservation.	"
33	"	" " a pillar (new support) ..	"
34	"	" " stair case, conserved ..	Half.
35	"	Sign-board on the highway ..	"
36	"	" " the other side..	"
District Esagarh.			
37	Esagarh.	View of a tank.. ..	Full.
38	"	Chanderi gate of Esagarh town ..	"
39	"	Christian tombs Nos. 1 and 2 ..	"
40	"	" " Nos. 3 and 4 ..	"
District Gird.			
41	Arch. Museum, Gwalior Fort.	Jankoji Maharaj Scindia ..	"
42	"	Jahangir ..	"
43	"	Shivaji Maharaj ..	"
44	"	Duel (<i>Gada-Yuddha</i>) of Bhimsen and Duryodhana	"
45	"	Goddess (Parvati) from Terahi ..	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
46	Arch. Museum, Gwalior Fort.	Palm capital from Pawaya	Half.
47	"	An image of Bodhisatva (Bronze)	"
48	"	Three memorial pillars from Terahi	Full.
49	"	Kuber from Terahi	"
50	"	Fragments of stone images found in excavations at Gyaraspur.	"
51	"	Fragments of stone images found in excavations at Gyaraspur, another group.	"
52	"	A torso and a bust, found in excavations at Gyaraspur.	"
53	"	A bust of woman and some heads found in excavations at Gyaraspur.	"
54	"	A bust of woman and some heads, found in excavations at Gyaraspur, another group.	"
55	Lashkar.	Alijah Darbar Press	Half.
56	"	Town Hall	"
57	"	Victoria Memorial Market	"
58	"	" " " another view	"
59	"	Gota Factory, embroidery work	"
60	"	" " " " " "	"
61	"	" " " " " "	"
62	"	" " men working	"
63	"	" " " " " "	"
64	"	Tambat Nib Factory, men working	"
65	"	" " " " " "	"
66	"	" " " " " another view.	"
67	"	" " " " " " " "	"
68	"	Industrial Show Room, general view	"
69	"	" " " interior view	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
70	Lashkar.	Industrial Show Room, showing harnessed horse	Half.
71	"	" " " showing another harnessed horse.	"
72	"	" " " <i>Jali</i> work on stone ..	"
73	"	" " " a stone miniature <i>Baradari</i> .	"
74	"	" " " a carved stone bench ..	"
75	"	Pottery Works, moulding section ..	"
76	"	" " " " " " ..	"
77	"	" " stock ready for being baked ..	"
78	"	" " painting section ..	"
79	"	" " firing section ..	"
80	"	" " Show Room, general view ..	"
81	"	" " " " near view ..	"
82	"	State Museum, front view of the building ..	"
83	"	" " interior, general view ..	"
84	"	" " taxidermy section, crocodiles ..	"
85	"	" " " " birds ..	"
86	"	" " " " pigeons ..	"
87	"	" " " " jackals ..	"
88	"	" " " " leopards ..	"
89	"	" " " " porcupines ..	"
90	"	" " " " a hawk ..	"
91	"	" " " " skin of a tiger ..	"
92	"	" " " " skin of a bear ..	"
93	"	" " " " skins of Sambhars and a head of a bison.	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.,

erial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
94	Lashkar.	Moti Mahal, distant view	Half.
95	"	" " general view	"
96	"	" " near view	"
97	"	Gopal Mandir from S. E., King George Park ..	"
98	"	" " N. E. " " " ..	"
99	"	Gurudwara, King George Park	"
00	"	Theosophical Lodge, King George Park ..	"
01	"	Moti Masjid, King George Park	"
02	"	Memorial of Sakhya Raja Scindia, King George Park.	"
03	"	Gwalior Light Railway's Office	"
04	"	Race Course, general view	"
05	"	" " near view	"
06	Morar.	Leather Factory, front view	"
07	"	" " working section	"
08	"	" " " " "	"
09	"	" " " " "	"
10	"	" " " " "	"
11	"	" " machinery	"
12	"	" " show-room	"
13	"	" " " " "	"
District Narwar.			
14	Bangla.	Memorial pillars, general view	Quarter.
15	"	One of the memorial pillars	"
16	"	Another memorial pillar	"
17	Budha Dongar.	Old Mughal Sarai, general view	"
18	"	" " " a gateway	"
19	"	" " " a street scene	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
120	Mahua.	Smaller Mahadeva temple, front view before conservation.	Full.
121	"	" " " " " after "	Half.
122	"	" " " side " " "	Full.
123	"	" " " image of Varaha and some carving.	Half.
124	"	" " " " of Ganesa "	"
125	"	" " " " of Mahishasurmardini.	"
126	"	Larger " " general view ..	Full.
127	"	" " " door-frame ..	"
128	Shivpuri.	Mughal gate or main entrance to Chhatri Park ..	"
129	"	Chhatri of Sakhya Raja Scindia, general view ..	"
130	"	" " " " " " " "	"
131	"	" " " " " side " "	"
132	"	" " " " " front " "	"
133	"	" " Madhava Rao Scindia, front view ..	"
134	"	" " " " side " "	"
135	"	" " " " back " "	"
136	"	Water fountains in Chhatri Park ..	"
137	"	Water fountains in Chhatri Park ..	"
138	"	Ban-Ganga Kund " "	"
139	"	George Castle, general view ..	"
140	"	Ganesa Hall, front view ..	"
141	"	" " interior view ..	"
142	"	Secretariat Building, general view ..	"
143	"	Jadhava Sagar, general view ..	"
144	"	Water-fall at Bhadaiya Kund ..	"
145	"	" " " " " another view ..	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Sl.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
	Shivpuri.	An ancient tomb in old Shivpuri	Full.
	"	" " masjid " " " "	"
	"	Sakhya Sagar, landing station, distant view ..	"
	"	" " " " near view ..	"
	"	" " " " on water side ..	"
	"	" " dam, general view ..	"
	"	" " " another view ..	"
	"	" " " " " " " "	"
	"	Bhura Kho, water-fall	"
	"	" " Madhavesvar temple	"
	Terahi.	A memorial pillar lying near village but now removed to the premises of Mohaj Mata temple.	Half.
	"	Pieces of memorial pillars now removed to Archaeological Museum at Gwalior.	"
	"	Pieces of memorial pillars now removed to Archaeological Museum at Gwalior.	"
	"	A memorial pillar standing near the compound-wall of Mohaj Mata temple.	"
	"	Mohaj Mata temple, general view, before conservation	Full.
	"	" " " another " " " " ..	"
2	"	" " after conservation	"
3	"	" " " " another view ..	"
4	"	Images of ganas and goblins on Mohaj Mata temple	Half.
5	"	" " " " " " " " " " ..	"
6	"	" " " " " " " " " " ..	"
7	"	" " " " " " " " " " ..	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size
168	Terahi.	A <i>torana</i> gateway, view from north-west ..	Full.
169	"	" " " " " north-east ..	"
170	"	" " upper part	"
171	"	A collection of images and carved fragments arranged in the compound of the Mohaj Mata temple.	"
172	"	A collection of images and carved fragments arranged in the compound of the Mohaj Mata temple, another view.	"
173	"	An image of Ganesa	Quarter.
174	"	An image of Parvati	"
175	"	Some images	"
176	"	Pillars in old <i>gadhi</i>	Full.
District Ujjain.			
177	Kamed.	An image of Vishnu	Half.
178	Ujjain.	Archæological Museum, an image of Vishnu ..	Full
179	"	" " " " " " " Siva ..	"
180	"	" " " " " " " slaying Gajasur, Bhairava and Kubera.	"
181	"	Archæological Museum, images of <i>Kirtimukha</i> , Siva and Parvati, <i>Trimurti</i> and Siva.	"
182	"	Archæological Museum, images of Kali, Varaha, Bhairava, Nandi and a god.	"
183	"	" " " " " images of Parvati, Ganesa and other gods.	"
184	"	" " " " " an inscription, a fragment of a Jaina image, etc.	"
185	"	" " " " " a carved stone and an inscription.	Half

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
6	Ujjain.	Archæological Museum a medallion ..	Half.
7	"	" " images of Siva, Parvati and <i>Nagi</i> .	"
8	"	" " Mahishamardini and other sculptures.	"
9	"	" " a goddess and a Sesh-shayi.	"
0	"	" " a spout	"
1	"	" " some sculptures and <i>Trimurti</i> .	"
2	"	" " Siva-Parvati, a lion and other sculptures.	"
3	"	" " a god and a goddess ..	"
4	"	" " busts of <i>Trimurti</i> and other sculptures.	"
5	"	" " head of a Jaina Tirthamkara with canopy.	"
6	"	" " a god and a goddess ..	"
7	"	" " a standing Vishnu ..	"
8	"	" " reclining <i>Naga Deva</i> ..	"
9	"	" " a seated Siva and a standing Parvati.	"
0	"	" " a couple of devotees and a four-armed goddess.	"
1	"	" " Kali and other sculptures.	"
2	"	" " Vishnu and <i>Naga</i> ..	"
3	"	" " Bhairava, Surya and Brahma.	"
4	"	" " Vishnu, Brahma, Siva and a god.	"
5	"	" " Lanka being trampled under a foot of Hanuman (a fragment).	"
6	"	" " " " "	"

APPENDIX H.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
		Miscellaneous.	
207	..	Ganesha <i>Panchayatana</i>	Full.
208	..	A brass image	Half.
209	..	Mandasor stone inscription of Yasodharman and Vishnuvardhana, dated V. S. 539 (in the possession of Miss Bitā Filose).	Full.
210	..	Images on reverse of the above inscription stone.	„
211	..	A Copper-plate prepared from the above inscription.	„
212	..	Copying from a 'photo-enlargement of Madhava Rao Scindia.	„

APPENDIX I.

**List of Books Added to the Office Library during the Year 1934-35,
Samvat 1991.**

Serial No	Name of book.	REMARKS.
	Archaeological Survey Reports, Memoirs, etc.	
1	Archæological Survey of India : Memoir No. 46, "On the Iconography of Buddha's Nativity" by Mon. A. Foucher.	Gratis.
2	Archæological Survey of India : Memoir No. 48, "Explorations in Sind" by Mr. N. C. Majumdar.	,,
3	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon, for 1933	,,
4	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1934	,,
5	Administration Report of the Archæological Department, Cochin State (1932-33).	,,
6	Annual Report of the Mysore Archæological Department for the year ending 1930.	,,
7	Government of Assam: Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies; Bulletin No. 2, by Mr. S. K. Bhuyan.	,,
8	New Light on the Most Ancient East by Mr. V. Gordon Childe ..	Purchased.
9	Romance of Archæology by Mr. W. H. Boulton	,,
10	Archæology and the Sumerian Problem by Mr. Henri Frankfort.	,,
	Art and Architecture.	
11	Architecture of Manasara by Mr. P. K. Acharya	,,
12	Manasara on Architecture and Sculpture by Mr. P. K. Acharya.	,,
13	Architecture of Manasara, illustrations	,,
14	Gaya and Buddha-Gaya by Dr. B. N. Barua, Vol. I, Book I.	Exchange.
15	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, II, Books II-V	,,
16	Barhut Book I, by Dr. B. M. Barua	,,
17	,, ,, II, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
8-19	Indian Art and Letters, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 and 2	Subscribed.
	Dictionary.	
20	Routledge's Universal Encyclopædia	Purchased.
	Epigraphy.	
21	Script of Harappa and Mohenjodaro by Mr. G. R. Hunter ..	,,

APPENDIX I.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
22	Seals of Ancient Indian styles found at Ur, by Mr. C. J. Gadd..	Purchased.
23	Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. XIII, Part I	Gratis.
24	Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica	"
25-27	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXI, Parts IV, V and VI	"
Guides.		
28	Buddhist Cave Temples of India by Mr. R. S. Wanchope ..	Purchased.
29	Ajanta by Srimant Balasahib Pant Pratinidhi	"
30	Ellora " " " " " "	"
31	A Guide to Elephanta by Pt. Hiranand Shastri	Gratis.
32	Abu, Part I (Hindi), by Muni Jayanta Vijayaji	"
33	Chittorgarh by Pt. Shobhalal Shastri	Presented.
History.		
34	Glimpses of World History, Vol. I, by Pt. Jawaharlal ..	Purchased.
<i>Selections from Peshwa Daftar Series.</i>		
35	No. 38 (Madhavrao Ballal and the Nizam)	"
36	" 39 (Administrative papers of Madhavrao I)	"
37	" 40 (Miscellaneous papers of Peshwa Balajirao)	"
38	" 41 (the last days of the Maratha Raj)	"
39	" 42 (Papers relating to Pratapsingh Raja of Satara)	"
40	" 43 (Social and Religious matters under the Peshwas)	"
41	" 44 (Some historical families)	"
42	" 45 (Documents illustrating Maratha administration)	"
43	Jahangir Nama and Shahajahan Nama (manuscripts)	"
44	Indian History (Hindi), Part I, by Jayachandra Vidyalkara	"
45	" " " " II " " " " " "	"
46	Kutbshahi of Golconda (Marathi) by Mr. V. S. Bendre	"

APPENDIX I.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
47	History of Gadha-Kota (Hindi) by Pt. Bhavadeo	Purchased.
48	Bundelkhand Kesari (Hindi)	"
49	Aurangzeb Nama, Part I, by Munshi Deviprasad (Hindi) ..	"
50	" " II " " " "	"
51	The Date of Karkacharya by Mr. G. B. Makoday	"
52	Heroic Stories of Sadashivrao Bhau (Marathi) by Mr. S. P. Joshi.	Exchange.
53	Indian Philosophy (Marathi) by Mr. N. C. Kelkar	Purchased.
Journals.		
54-65	Modern Review : July 1934 to June 1935	"
66-68	Journal of Indian History, Vol. XIII, Parts 1 to 3	Exchange.
69-71	Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. X, Nos. 2, 3 and 4 ..	Subscribed
72	" " " " XI, No. 1	"
73-76	Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XX, Parts I, II, III and IV.	Exchange.
77	Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. VIII, Part 4	"
78-79	" " " " " " " " IX, Parts 1 and 2.	"
80	Indian Culture for July 1934	Subscribed.
81-82	" " " " January and April 1935	"
83-84	Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, for July and October 1934.	Exchange.
85	Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XV, 1933-34	Presented.
86	Journal of Greater India Society, Vol. II, No. 1	Subscribed.
87	Quarterly Journal of Mythic Society, Silver Jubilee Number ..	Exchange.
88	Roop-lekha, Vol. IV, Serial No. 13	Presented.
89-92	Sanshodhak, Vol. I, Parts 1 to 4	Exchange.
93-96	" Vol. II " 1 to 4	"
97-99	" Vol. III " 1 to 3	"

APPENDIX I.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Object and description.	REMARKS.
100-102	K. N. P. Patrika, Vol. XV, Parts 1 to 3	Subscribed.
103-105	Quarterly Journal of B. I. S. Mandal, Poona, Vol. XV, Parts 1 to 3.	"
106	Index to Indian Antiquary, Vol. LXII—1933	Gratis.
107	Kalyan Magazine—Shri Siva Special Number	Purchased.
108	" " —Shri Ramayana Special Number	"
Miscellaneous.		
109	The Greater Astronomer of Ujjain—Pandit Narayan Vyas by Mr. Makoday.	"
110	Some Fascinating Viewpoints of Vedic Studies by Mr. Makoday	"
111	Malaviya Commemoration Volume	"
112	Anarya Names in the Ramayana by Mr. Makoday	"
113	Progress of Ancient Indians in Mathematics (Marathi)	"
114	Khunkhwane Bazme Adab, Hijri 1352	Exchange.
Museum.		
115	Annual Report of Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, Madras, for 1933-34.	Gratis.
116	Bulletin of Madras Government Museum : General Section, Vol. I, Part 3. (Tiruparuthkunram and its Temples by Mr. T. N. Ramchandran).	"
117	Bulletin of Madras Government Museum: General Section, Vol. III, Part I (The Three Main Styles of Temple Architecture by Mr. F. N. Gravely and Mr. T. N. Ramchandran).	"
118	Bhor Museum—A Guide, by Professor D. V. Potdar. . . .	"
119	Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities for 1933-34.	"
Photography.		
120	List of Archæological Photo-Negatives : Eastern Circle, Calcutta.	"
Pre-History.		
121	New Light on the Darker Side of Dawn by Dr. Coomaraswamy.	"
State Publications.		
122	Administration Report of Gwalior State during the year 1931-32.	"
123	Administration Report of Gwalior State during the year 1932-33.	"
124	Selections of Darbar Orders for Samvat 1989	"

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Income Realised during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991 .

Serial No.	Head.	Amount.	
		Rs. a. p.	
1	By sale of departmental publications	138 7 9	
2	,, ,, ,, photographs	17 15 6	
3	,, ,, ,, tender forms	17 0 0	
4	Miscellaneous	17 5 0	
	Total ..	190 12 3	

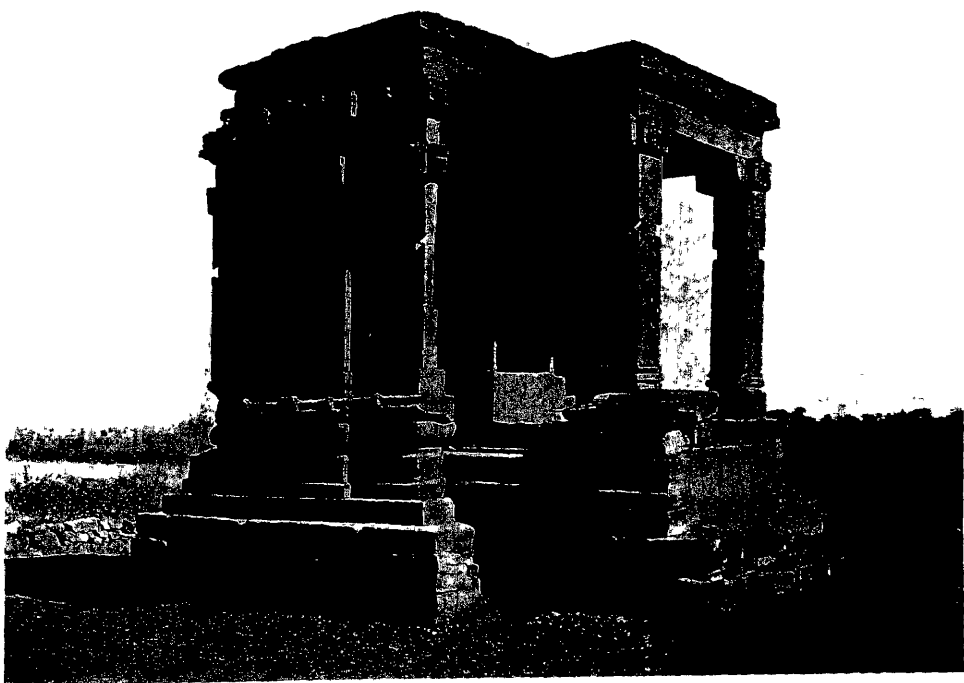
APPENDIX K.

Statement of Expenditure Incurred during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Serial No.	Head.	AMOUNT SPENT,		Total.
		Current year.	Last year.	
1	Salaries	11,150 10 7	..	11,150 10 7
2	Travelling Allowances ..	1,455 6 6	29 15 9	1,485 6 3
3	Contingencies	1,062 1 0	4 6 0	1,066 7 0
4	Books and Periodicals ..	398 15 3	..	398 15 3
5	Publications	408 13 0	..	408 13 0
6	Museum	1,430 5 4	..	1,430 5 4
	(a) Collection and purchase of antiquities ..	565 5 0		
	(b) Upkeep of Gujarimahall building ..	96 6 3		
	(c) Special repairs to Gujarimahall building ..	417 5 6		
	(d) Exhibition, etc.	351 4 7		
		1,430 5 4		
7	Miscellaneous	319 6 3	..	319 6 3
8	Works	1,394 15 7	23 14 6	1,418 14 1
9	Purchase of Imperial Service Stamps.	25 0 0	..	25 0 0
10	General saving :—	1,056 5 11	..	1,056 5 11
	(a) Repairs to Jama Masjid at Chanderi.	556 7 6		
	(b) Miscellaneous.	499 14 5		
		1,056 5 11		
	Grand Total ..	18,701 15 5	58 4 3	18,760 3 8



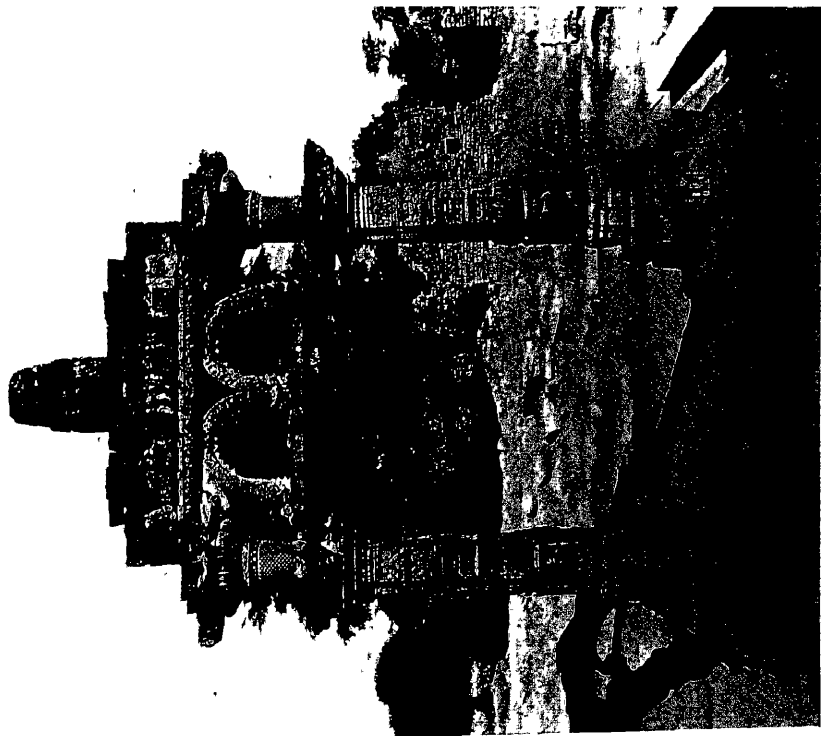
(a) Smaller Mahadev temple at Mahua, Dist. Esagarh,
before conservation.



(b) Smaller Mahadev temple at Mahua, Dist. Esagarh,
after conservation.



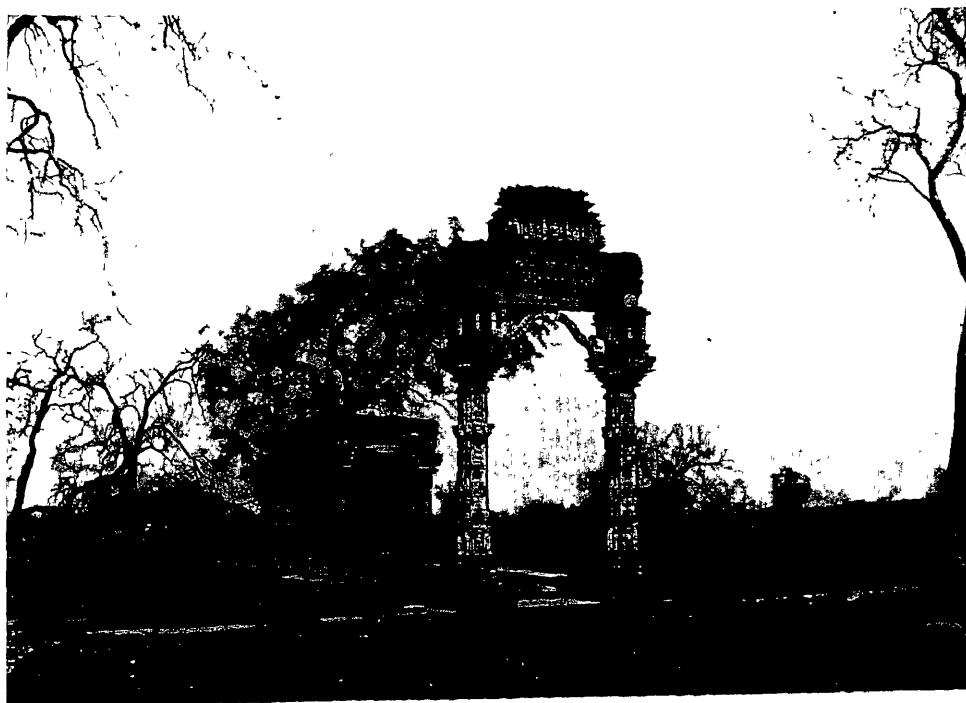
a) Larger Mahadev temple at Mahua, Dist. Esagarh ;
a carved door-frame.



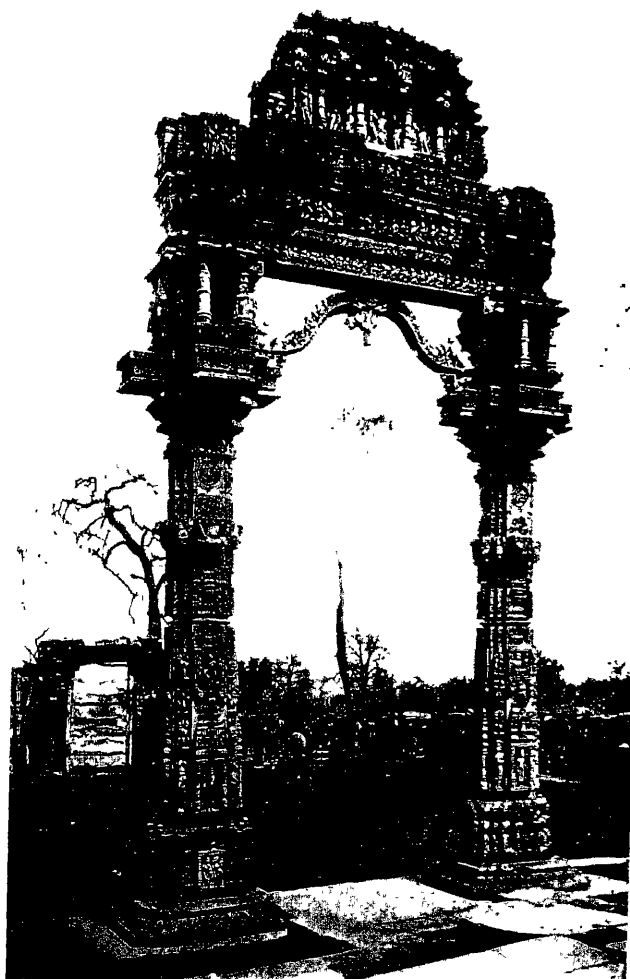
(b) Hindola Toran at Gyarpur, Dist. Bhilsa.



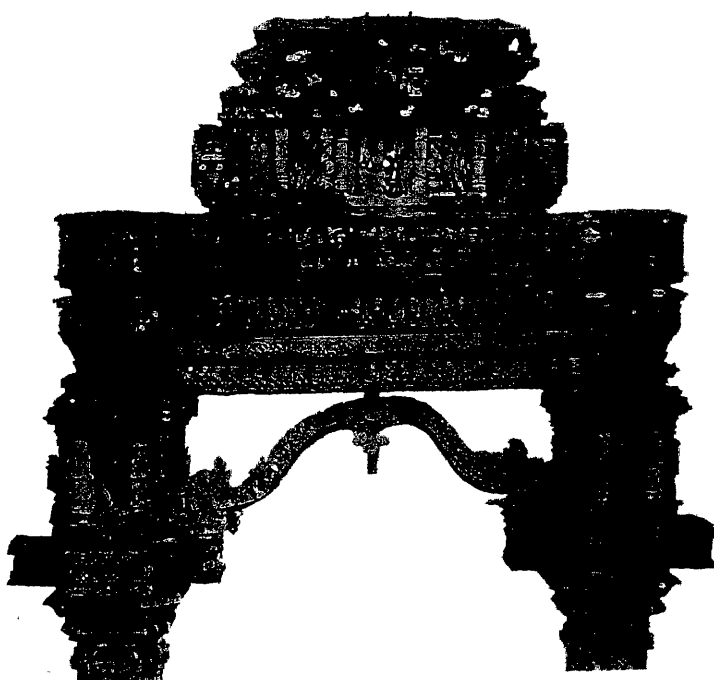
(a) Mohajmata temple and Toran gate at Terahi, Dist. Esagarh,
before conservation.



(b) Mohajmata temple and Toran gate at Terahi, Dist. Esagarh,
after conservation.



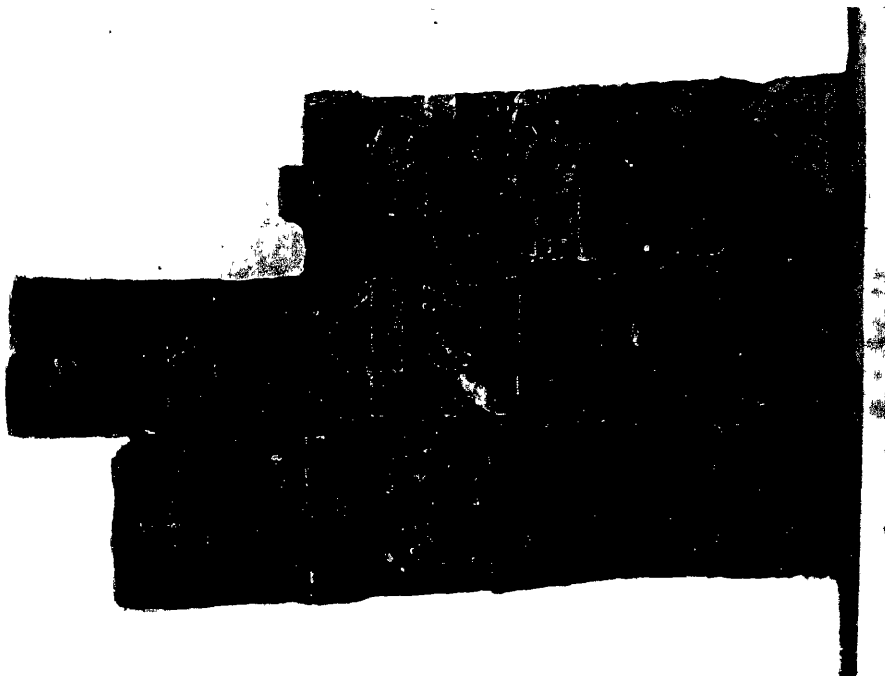
(a) Toran gate at Terahi (back view)



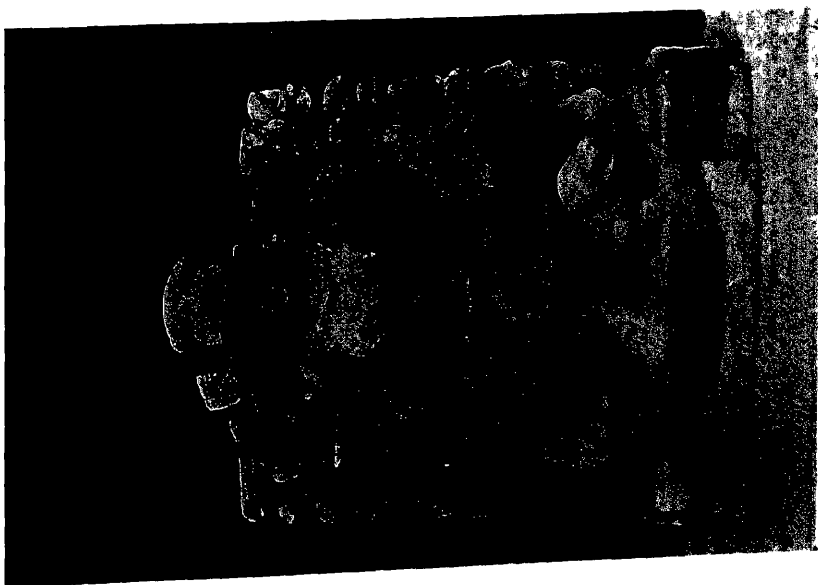
(b) Detail of Toran gate at Terahi (back view)



(c) Kubera, from Terahi (front view)



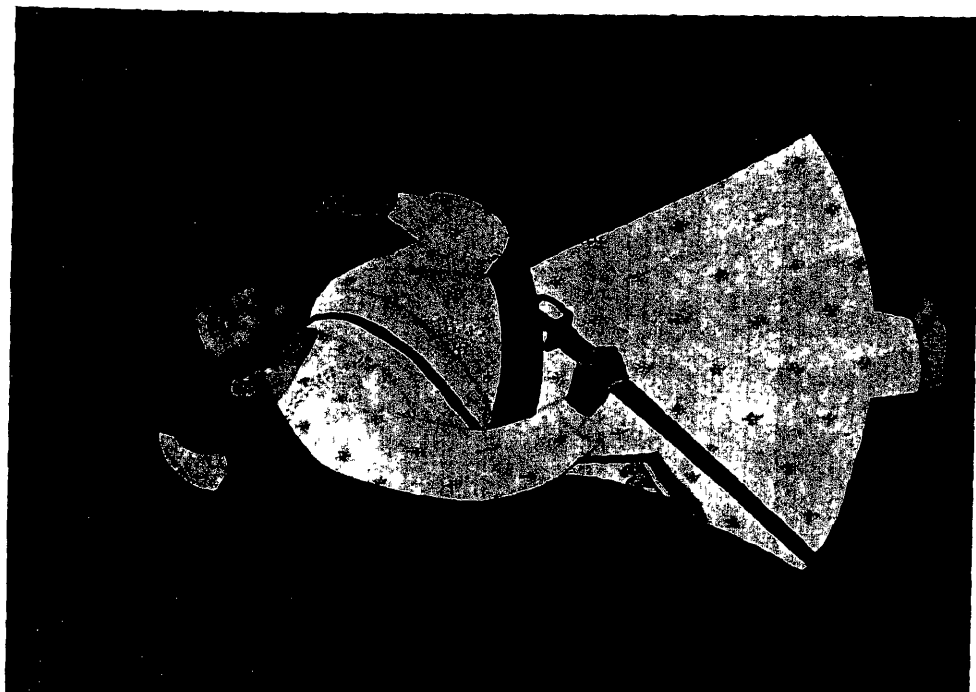
(b) Memorial Pillars, from Terahi (front view)



(a) Vyaghrabharī, from Terahī (front view)



(a) Torso, from Gyarpur (front view)



(b) Shivaji Maharaj (a painting)



(c) Bodhisattva—a brass image (front view)



(a) Vishnu, from Kamed, Dist. Ujjain
(front view)



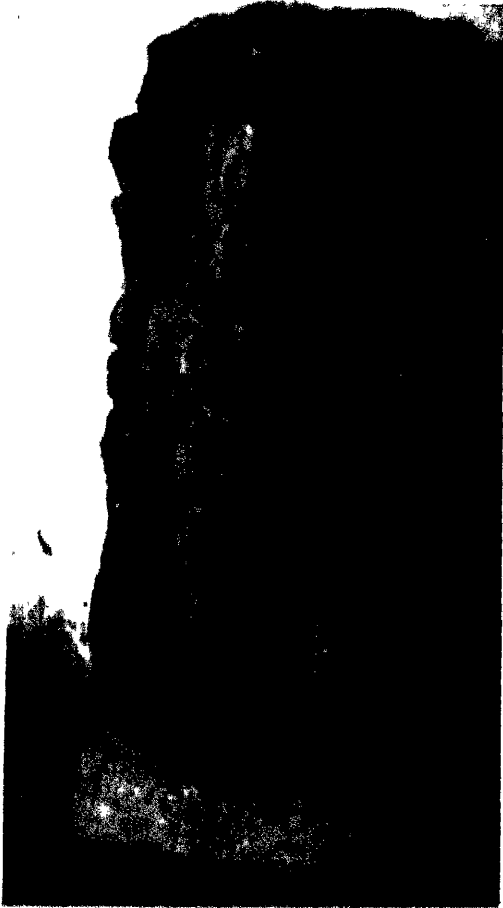
(b) Kapil Muni, Ujjain Museum
(front view)



(c) Vishnu, Ujjain Museum
(front view)



(d) Vishnu, Ujjain Museum
(front view)



(a) Nagini, Ujjain Museum
(front view)



(b) Naga, Ujjain Museum)
(front view)



(c) Lanka under Hanuman's feet,
Ujjain Museum (front view)



(d) Siva, Ujjain Museum
(front view)

